

5.

in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEAR 1881.

5					6			NAME OF PROVINCE.
MENTS.					RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED.			
B	C	D	E	F				
Prison Servants.	Building and repair- ing Jail.	On Jail garden.	On manu- factures.	Extra- mural.	As Prison Officers.	As Prison Servants.	On manu- factures.	
1,484	910	854	3,402	...	10.1	16.2	37.2	Madras.
796	470	744	3,081	2,154	3.5	9.2	35.6	Bombay.
1,497	4,108	905	5,612	37	5.4	10.9	41.05	Bengal.
2,900	5,614	1,695	8,539	51	3.3	14.3	42.2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1,303	600	510	6,349	903	5.3	12.4	60.6	Punjab.
394	252	117	2,462	...	2.5	10.9	68.4	Central Provinces.
275	270	110	2,548	...	3.9	7.9	73.5	British Burma.
161	466	84	234	232	4.3	12.6	18.4	Assam.
133	70	83	635	0.73	3.5	14.1	50.8	Berar.
11	8	3	42	...	10.0	18.3	70.0	Coorg.
8,954	12,768	5,105	32,804	8,377.73	4.9	12.5	45.9	TOTAL.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS, and the PUNISHMENTS

1		2			3			4												
PROVINCE.		Average number of convicts.			Criminal offences.			BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.												
								Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.			Offences relating to work.			Other offences against prison discipline.			Total.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Madras	1881	...	9962	387	10250	11	...	11	1,363	10	1,370	1,530	35	1,565	2,515	116	2,631	5,408	169	5,577
	1880	...	11402	436	11840	10	...	10	1,338	37	1,365	1,696	67	1,743	2,001	162	2,163	5,025	246	5,271
Bombay	1881	...	8985	425	9410	38	...	38	450	2	452	1,088	42	1,110	750	85	835	2,274	129	2,403
	1880	...	10318	512	10827	44	1	45	431	3	434	2,798	21	2,809	1,191	177	1,328	3,340	301	3,641
Bengal	1881	...	14399	608	15006	107	4	111	3,696	25	3,711	26,960	873	27,863	17,219	745	17,964	47,886	1,243	49,129
	1880	...	16000	663	16663	61	...	61	3,641	46	3,687	39,910	1,617	40,527	16,981	734	17,715	69,532	2,400	71,932
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1881	...	24949	1537	26477	38	4	42	924	...	924	2,713	78	2,781	3,197	184	3,365	6,533	368	7,001
	1880	...	26039	1633	27672	36	1	37	1,281	9	1,290	3,429	106	3,535	3,789	147	3,686	8,460	383	9,043
Punjab	1881	...	12717	531	13248	21	...	21	479	4	483	693	30	723	640	27	676	2,080	51	2,131
	1880	...	12971	494	13465	23	...	23	469	10	479	919	36	945	830	26	961	1,917	62	1,979
Central Provinces	1881	...	3615	300	3915	16	2	18	428	3	431	2,341	101	2,442	1,067	117	1,559	4,956	321	5,277
	1880	...	4208	376	4584	25	...	25	508	7	515	3,209	170	3,379	1,230	164	1,544	5,041	341	5,382
British Burma	1881	...	4503	47	4550	47	...	47	774	...	774	919	...	919	1,067	6	1,073	3,360	6	3,366
	1880	...	4,525	62	4,577	31	...	31	793	1	794	1,220	...	1,220	1,991	3	1,994	3,994	6	4,000
Assam	1881	...	1310	40	1350	24	...	24	83	...	83	123	2	125	140	10	150	352	12	364
	1880	...	1285	44	1329	4	...	4	118	7	125	102	4	106	178	6	184	453	17	470
Coorg	1881	...	75	3	78	...	...	...	16	1	17	7	1	8	14	2	16	37	4	41
	1880	...	78	4	82	...	...	...	13	...	13	6	1	7	25	2	27	44	3	47
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1881	...	1185	23	1208	5	...	5	37	...	37	263	4	267	90	6	104	410	9	419
	1880	...	1273	61	1334	...	...	...	30	...	30	112	...	112	117	6	123	267	8	275
TOTAL	1881	...	52101	2918	55019	317	10	327	8,246	61	8,307	57,905	1,324	59,150	27,343	1,200	35,643	73,494	2,004	75,498
	1880	...	59107	4279	63387	263	2	265	8,628	115	8,743	62,961	2,002	64,963	28,453	1,431	39,894	82,742	3,546	86,288

6.

INFLECTED on THEM, in the JAILS of the SEVERAL PROVINCES DURING the YEAR 1881.

5															6	7				
PUNISHMENTS INFLECTED.															Ratio of column 5 C of column 2	PROVINCE.				
A			B—By JAIL OFFICERS.										C							
By criminal courts.			Solitary confinement.			Reduced diet.			Solitary confinement with reduced diet.			Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.				Total punishments.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.					
11	...	11	121	8	129	2,552	133	2,685	276	21	297	768	1,881	7	1,888	5,589	54'51	1891	} Madras.	
10	...	10	69	12	80	2,071	191	2,262	803	26	829	1,511	1,672	17	1,689	5,890	49'74	1890		
38	...	38	60	10	70	61	6	67	637	39	676	806	697	74	771	2,434	25'9	1891	} Bombay.	
40	1	41	63	13	76	90	...	90	1,751	67	1,818	1,561	973	122	995	4,593	42'3	1890		
99	2	101	2,338	128	2,466	8,684	737	9,421	2,189	98	2,287	914	33,804	789	34,593	49,740	320'77	1891	} Bengal.	
70	...	70	2,421	169	2,590	15,071	643	16,314	1,671	549	2,417	4,736	34,634	1,042	35,676	62,008	371'90	1890		
28	4	32	544	38	582	920	98	1,027	1,274	104	1,378	3,423	884	20	904	7,135	26'98	1891	} North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
26	1	27	451	37	488	1,088	101	1,189	1,331	116	1,447	4,777	853	8	860	8,708	31'79	1890		
24	1	25	834	38	872	203	6	212	184	13	197	1,108	40	...	40	2,132	16'	1891	} Punjab.	
30	...	30	490	44	534	110	6	116	412	12	424	899	10	...	10	2,002	15'	1890		
21	2	23	123	28	151	1,080	171	1,251	637	0	637	953	2,069	18	2,087	5,095	130'13	1891	} Central Provinces.	
22	...	22	90	28	118	1,607	220	1,727	168	40	208	1,371	1,909	82	1,991	5,411	118'23	1890		
56	...	56	72	4	76	469	...	469	2,083	2	2,085	603	133	...	133	8,413	78'01	1891	} British Burma.	
37	...	37	117	1	118	1,420	6	1,426	493	...	493	1,783	148	...	148	4,021	87'88	1890		
24	...	24	1	...	1	0	2	2	6	4	...	4	141	200	10	210	306	29'34	1891	} Assam.
4	...	4	6	...	6	24	5	29	9	...	9	248	197	12	209	804	37'90	1890		
...	4	4	30	7	...	7	41	53'48	1891	} Coorg.	
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	19	1	20	47	56'6	1890
8	...	8	19	3	22	68	4	72	103	2	110	177	28	...	28	413	33'28	1891	} Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
...	...	...	21	1	22	21	...	21	45	...	45	137	43	7	50	276	20'61	1890
320	9	329	8,806	246	9,052	14,051	1,180	15,231	7,363	289	7,651	8,920	30,311	918	40,229	70,358	99'8	1891	} TOTAL.	
276	2	278	3,710	306	4,022	23,009	1,171	24,180	6,383	607	7,190	17,057	40,552	1,261	41,813	63,539	101'2	1890		

7.

of all CLASSES in THE JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEAR 1881 (EXCLUDING COST of ALTERATIONS or REPAIRS).

6	7	8	9	NAME OF PROVINCE.
Cost of cloth- ing per head of average strength.	Cost of con- tingencies per head of average strength.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	
2 6 9	2 15 3	72 10 0	7,59,645	Madras.
2 10 2	4 4 2	62 1 10	6,11,577	Bombay.
3 3 6	4 14 5	54 6 10	9,10,377	Bengal.
2 1 10	1 13 2	35 15 5	9,77,146	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
4 13 11	5 2 3	59 2 5	8,29,586	Punjab.
3 6 8	3 15 6	45 8 8	1,84,748	Central Provinces.
2 0 8	3 10 2	71 6 0	3,35,334	British Burma.
6 9 4	4 11 10	72 8 8	1,05,518	Assam.
4 4 4	5 6 9	59 7 11	75,428	Berar.
4 7 3	12 9 5	116 12 2	10,313	Coorg.
3 9 7	4 15 1	64 15 11	47,99,672	TOTAL.

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS

1	2	3	4	5
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Cost of maintenance.	Expenditure on manufactures (drawings from Treasury).	Cash receipts from manufactures (payment into Treasury by cash and invoice).	Excess of payments over drawings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	7,59,645	2,68,896	4,00,581	1,31,685
Bombay	6,11,577	1,56,993	3,60,714	2,03,721
Bengal	9,10,377	6,84,032	11,21,935	4,37,853
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	9,77,146	3,20,654	5,09,397	1,88,743
Punjab	8,29,586	3,51,580	4,91,951	1,40,371
Central Provinces	1,84,748	1,87,250	2,51,844	64,594
British Burma	8,35,334	2,81,721	3,77,917	96,196
Assam	1,05,518	24,579	34,527	6,948
Berar	75,428	37,199	49,246	12,047
Coorg	10,314	5,993	9,798	3,805
TOTAL ..	47,99,673	23,18,947	36,07,910	12,88,963

8.

in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEAR 1881.

6	7	8	9	
Excess of draw- ings over pay- ments.	Net cost to Gov- ernment.	Net cost per head of all convicts.	Net cost per head of convicts sentenced to labour.	NAME of PROVINCE.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
...	6,27,960	61 4 0	64 10 0	Madras.
...	4,07,856	42 0 0	43 12 0	Bombay.
...	4,72,524	30 7 0	30 14 0	Bengal.
...	7,88,403	30 0 0	35 2 0	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
...	6,89,215	52 0 0	60 8 0	Punjab.
...	1,20,154	30 11 0	31 9 0	Central Provinces.
...	2,39,138	52 9 0	65 0 0	British Burma.
...	95,570	70 8 0	70 9 0	Assam.
...	63,381	51 2 0	62 11 0	Berar.
...	6,509	82 6 0	103 5 0	Coorg.
...	35,10,710	40 10 0	44 15 0	TOTAL.

No.

STATEMENT SHEWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAME OF PROVINCE.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts.	Average daily strength.	Maximum population on any one day.	Number admitted into Hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.
Madras	13,682	10,250	12,835	7,733	309	434
Bombay	9,411	9,410	11,074	7,321	308	404
Bengal	21,767	15,506	19,627	26,311	849	1,065
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	29,525	26,477	30,189	21,099	864	620
Punjab	13,994	13,238	15,798	20,895	661	883
Central Provinces	4,868	3,915	4,467	3,181	116	118
British Burma	5,086	4,550	5,238	4,248	165	205
Assam	1,477	1,356	1,892	1,907	53	58
Coorg	62	78	83	170	8	5
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1,093	1,239	1,474	1,039	29	20
	100,985	86,019	102,677	93,904	3,357	3,812

* From the Local Reports.

† From Annual Report of Sanitary Commissioner with the Governor at

9.

CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEAR 1881.

†8					NAME OF PROVINCE.
RATIO PER CENT. OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.					
A	B	C	D	E	
Of admissions into Hospital.	Of daily average number of sick.	Of deaths from cholera.	Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.	Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.	
73.6	2.8	.3	3.8	4.2	Madras.
107.5	3.4	.3	3.8	4.2	Bombay.
157.2	5.2	.5	6.0	6.5	Bengal.
76.4	3.2	.1	2.2	2.4	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
151.8	4.8	.6	5.9	6.5	Punjab.
79.0	2.9	...	2.9	2.9	Central Provinces.
88.2	3.6	.8	3.7	4.6	British Burma.
130.5	4.2	.7	3.2	3.9	Assam.
*217.5	*4.09	*...	*6.3	*6.3	Coorg.
82.4	2.4	.07	1.5	1.6	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
†121.3	†4.4	†0.3	†1.1	†1.4	

† India, but the ratio marked † include convicts in Mysore and the Andamans.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Irrigation.

REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN MADRAS FOR 1881-82.

Nos. 457—641., dated Fort William, the 21st December, 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in Madras for 1881-82.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government of India has much pleasure in acknowledging the promptness with which this report has been submitted and the complete and careful manner in which it has been drawn up. Although the figures representing outlay refer to the official year ending on the 31st March, and those giving the irrigated area and revenue to the revenue year ending on the 30th June 1882, the interval is a season during which but little cultivation is carried on, and, for all practical purposes, the comparison of expenditure and income is sufficiently correct.

2. During 1881-82 the Sangam Project was added to the number of irrigation schemes sanctioned as Productive Public Works, which are now six in number, as noted in the margin. The number of Irrigation and Navigation Works under other main and sub-
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Godavari Delta Works. | |
| 2. Kistna " " | |
| 3. Pennar Anikat " " | |
| 4. Kaveri Delta " " | |
| 5. Srivaijuntham Anikat Works. | |
| 6. Sangam Anikat | |

heads remain as in 1880-81.

3. The direct Capital outlay is compared below with the allotments for 1881-82:—

	No. of works in class.	Grant for 1881-82.	Expenditure during 1881-82.
Productive Public Works	6	R 4,58,530*	R 3,95,135
Irrigation and Navigation Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	8	89,057	87,263

* Includes R98,280 allotted for Commandur canal of Kistna Delta.

The short outlay under "Productive Works" occurred almost entirely on the Sangam Anikat Works owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining labor and the necessity for revising several estimates.

4. The Capital outlay (direct and indirect) to the end of the year, on the

	R
Godavari Works	1,07,95,332
Kistna "	56,73,820
Pennar "	16,65,159
Kavari "	11,19,277
Brivaikuntbam Works	12,98,151
Sangam "	2,31,307
TOTAL	2,07,83,046

six Productive Public Works amounted to R2,07,83,046; the gross revenue assessed (including share of enhanced land revenue due to the works) to R39,26,472; the maintenance charges, direct and indirect (including charges for collection in Civil Department) to R10,40,661, and

the net revenue to R28,85,811, yielding 13·9 per cent. on the total Capital outlay to the end of the year.

5. The Capital outlay (direct and indirect) incurred up to the end of the

	R
Chambrantakam Tank	7,36,800
Palar Anikat Works	18,23,827
Palandorai Anikat Works	8,64,334
TOTAL	29,24,961

year on the three Irrigation and Navigation Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, amounted to R29,24,961; the gross revenue including share of enhanced land revenue to

R1,54,652; the maintenance charges of all kinds to R1,14,844, and the net revenue to R39,808, yielding 1·36 per cent. on the total Capital outlay to the end of the year.

6. The area irrigated by the Productive Public Works during 1881-82 amounted to 1,781,798 acres, and the irrigation revenue credited to the works as water-rate to R31,62,920, showing an incidence per acre of R1·77. The area irrigated by the other Irrigation and Navigation Works, including those for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, amounted to 2,401,632 acres and the irrigation revenue credited to the works as water-rate to R78,00,798, showing an incidence per acre of R3·25. The difference in the value to the land of the water delivered by the two classes of works is remarkable and is explained in para. 13.

7. The total area taken up for irrigation of the first crop of rice on the Godavari Works amounted to 528,992 acres during the revenue year 1881-82, the area irrigable by the completed works being 612,000 acres, and 28,426 acres were double-cropped against 20,087 acres in 1880-81.

The gross income derived from the works amounted to R17,92,530;*

	R
Direct receipts, Revenue Department	15,33,710
" " Public Works "	99,949
Indirect receipts	1,58,871
TOTAL	17,02,530

the maintenance charges to R4,41,820,† and the net revenue to R13,50,710, yielding 12·5 per cent. interest on the Capital outlay (R1,07,95,332) to the end of the year. The net revenue exceeded the interest charges of the year by R9,91,876, and the surplus revenue in excess of interest charges payable up to the end of the year, amounted to

	R
Direct charges	2,07,078
Indirect "	22,377
Charges for collection	1,21,865
TOTAL	4,41,820

R1,48,83,447, that is, 87 per cent. more than the total Capital outlay to the same date.

The navigation receipts and charges of 1881 are compared below with those of 1880 and previous years :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Excess charges.
	R	R	R
Average of years 1876 to 1879 inclusive	50,357	65,972	15,615
" " 1880 "	51,315	76,301	24,986
" " 1881 "	55,670	79,610	23,940

The freshes in the Godavari commenced in the middle of June 1881, and were moderate throughout the rainy season, but the supply of water was ample up to the end of September when it fell short, and during October and November water was very deficient, the harvest suffering considerably in consequence in some parts of the delta.

8. The area irrigated on the Kistna Canals, during the year under review, amounted to 287,027 acres, the total area irrigable by the completed works being 475,000 acres.

The gross revenue amounted to R10,43,782,* the maintenance charges to R3,30,653,† and the net revenue to R7,13,129, yielding 12·5 per cent. interest on the capital outlay (R 56,73,820) to end of the year. The net revenue exceeded the interest charges of the year by R4,88,451, and the surplus revenue, in excess of interest charges payable up to the end of the year, amounted to R52,02,265, or 91·7 per cent. of	
* Direct receipts, Revenue Department	R 8,75,843
Public Works "	59 577
Indirect receipts	1,28,562
TOTAL	10,43,782
† Direct charges	2,43,070
Indirect "	15,280
Charges for collection	72,303
TOTAL	3,30,653

total capital outlay to the same date.

The navigation receipts and charges of 1881 are compared below with those of 1880 and previous years :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Excess charges.
	R	R	R
Average of years 1876 to 1879 inclusive	18,266	30,079	11,853
1880	23,834	41,787	17,953
1881	21,788	68,384	46,596

The large increase in charges during 1881 is due to unusually heavy expenditure on silt clearances.

The season was on the whole a fair average one. The river commenced to rise on 9th June 1881; there was a scarcity of water, for a short time, during the end of October, but the completion of a temporary stone "bund" on the crest of the "anikat," and rain, early in November, prevented any loss of crops.

9. The area irrigated by the Penner Anikat System amounted to 57,207 acres; the gross revenue amounted to R1,41,431; the maintenance charges to R49,280, and the net revenue to R92,151, or 5½ per cent. on the total capital outlay (R16,65,159) to the end of the year.

The cultivation dependent on the "anikat" was fairly supplied with water, but the harvest was below the average.

The river rose steadily and continued to flow over the anikat from the 23rd August to 18th December, except for a period of 16 days in the end of October, when the water was very low. The highest flood of 1881 rose to 4.87 feet on the crest of the anikat, the highest recorded flood having risen to 18.37 feet on October 26th, 1874.

10. Acres 897,221 were irrigated by the Kavari Delta Works during 1881-82,

• Direct receipts, Revenue Department.	R 588,460
Public Works "	10,964
Indirect revenue	1,86,045
Old maintenance charges saved.	1,40,294
TOTAL	8,75,763
† Direct charges	1,29,915
Indirect "	9,122
Charges for collection in Civil Department.	62,164
TOTAL	1,91,201

being 85,143 acres more than in the preceding year. The gross revenue derived from these works amounted to R8,75,763,* the maintenance charges to R1,91,201,† and the net revenue to R6,84,562, or 61 per cent. on the capital outlay (R11,19,277) to the end of the year. The net revenue exceeded the interest charges of the year by R6,43,875, and the surplus revenue, after

payment of interest and all other charges up to the end of the year, amounted to R1,87,19,263, very nearly 17 times the amount of capital expended on the works.

The season was throughout favorable for cultivation, the heavy rain of the north-east monsoon during December 1881 supplementing the deficiency of water in the river, and preventing any injury to the crop.

11. The areas of "first" and "second" crop irrigated from the Srivaikunthan Anikat were, respectively, 18,770 acres and 15,680 acres during 1881-82, the areas of 1880-81 having been 17,856 and 15,705 acres, and the irrigable area being 33,500 acres. The gross revenue amounted to R72,986, and the maintenance charges to R27,994, leaving a net revenue of R44,992, or 3.46 per cent. on the total capital outlay (R12,98,151), incurred up to the end of the year.

During the south-west monsoon the supply in the Tambrapurni river was very limited, and much difficulty was experienced in irrigating the crops dependent on the anikat, indeed much of the land produced little else but straw. The supply during the north-east monsoon was ample. This work is the lowest weir on the river and has hitherto only been able to pick up what little water was passed down from seven other weirs above it, but, under the orders of Government, the distribution of the water to the several channels was placed under the charge of the Public Works Department from the 1st April 1881, and arrangements are being made to regulate fairly the allotment of the available supply.

12. The Sangam Anikat System will extend irrigation to the northern portion of the delta, of which the Penner Anikat irrigates the southern portion. The weir will be situated about 20 miles above the Penner Anikat, and the supply in the river being intermittent, the water will be stored in two large reservoirs having an aggregate capacity of about 7,500 millions of cubic feet. The works have only lately been commenced, R2,31,307 having been spent, up to the end of 1881-82, out of a sanctioned outlay of R30,26,056.

13. The incidence per acre irrigated of the direct irrigation revenue, credited in the Civil Department, is compared below for the several systems of Productive Public Works—

	R
Godavari	2.92
Kistna	3.05
Penner	1.80
Kavari	0.66
Srivaikuntham	1.81

The extremely low rate of incidence on the large area watered by the Kavari works explains the difference commented on in para. 6.

14. The following statement gives the figures of chief interest in connection with the three systems of Irrigation and Navigation Works, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—

NAME OF WORK.	Capital outlay to end of 1881-82.	1881-82.		Net revenue.	Net return on Capital outlay Per cent.	Area irrigated.	Sum included in gross revenue on account of "old maintenance charges saved."
		Gross revenue.	Maintenance charges.				
	R	R	R	R	R	Acres.	R
Chambrambakam Tank.	7,36,800	43,618	7,949	35,669	4.84	12,023	7,145
Palar Anikat Works .	18,23,827	1,10,826	39,795	71,031	3.89	66,560	4,191
Pelandorai ditto .	3,64,334	208	67,100	-66,892	...	2,155	155

The average incidence of water-rate on each acre irrigated from the Chambrambakam Tank and the Palar Anikat was R1.62.

The deficiency of revenue on the Pelandorai Anikat System was due to the want of water in the Vellar river across which the anikat is built. The area returned as irrigated was watered from the few tanks which received a good supply from local-rainfall, independently of the Government works.

15. The direct outlay during 1881-82 upon irrigation works for which neither "Capital nor Revenue Accounts" are kept, amounted to R10,11,908 against a grant of R10,76,092. Of the total outlay R1,66,745 were expended on extensions and improvements of existing works, and the balance on maintenance and establishments. Acres 2,179,012 of first crop rice, and 361,831 acres of second crop, yielding an irrigation revenue of R76,73,229, were dependent on these works, the average incidence of the irrigation revenue being a small fraction over 3 rupees per acre.

16. The direct outlay upon agricultural works during the year amounted to R3,48,579 against a final allotment of R3,74,588.

17. Rupees 59,882 were debited against a grant of R60,000 under the head of Protective Public Works. Of this amount, however, R47,000 were merely transferred to "Provincial" on account of the Buckingham Canal, the balance of expenditure having been incurred on surveys for new Protective Works.

18. The rainfall of the south-west monsoon was below and that of the north-east monsoon in most places considerably less than the fall of the previous year. The floods in the rivers were moderate, but the irrigation supplied from them was generally good and sufficient. The cultivation dependent on rain-fed tanks was, on the contrary, in most cases insufficiently watered.

19. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's works were taken over by Government in July of the present year. Rupees 89,725 were expended on Capital Account during 1881-82, and the direct Capital outlay to the end of the year amounted to R1,17,58,802. The operations of the year proved, as

Year.	Area.	Revenue.
	Acres.	R
1877-78	50,918	1,49,616
1878-79	18,386	81,831
1879-80	19,005	75,013
1880-81	18,001	59,175
1881-82	24,683	77,436

usual, hopelessly unremunerative, the gross receipts amounting to only R85,922 against an outlay of R1,70,909. The areas supplied with water and the irrigation revenue are given in the margin for 1881-82 and the four previous years. R51,924 were expended on maintenance and repairs, and R1,18,555 on pay of establishments, including a charge of

R51,924 for "general management."

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information.

Also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted for information.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Agent to Governor General for Rajputana.

Also that a copy be forwarded to the Publisher of the *Gazette of India* for publication in the supplement to the Gazette.

H. A. BROWNLOW, Colonel, R.E.,
Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1882.

No. 1.—As to age and sex.

	Trinidad.				Mauritius.				TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.		
Under 2 years . . .	18	13	31		5	6	11		23	19	42	
From 2 to 10 years . . .	25	21	46		17	16	33		42	37	79	
" 10 to 20 " . . .	103	38	141		56	31	87		159	69	228	
" 20 to 30 " . . .	218	100	318		181	43	224		349	143	492	
" 30 to 40 " . . .	12	6	17		17	18	35		29	23	52	
" 40 to 50 " . . .	1	1	2		1	2	3		2	3	5	
Above 50 " . . .	...	...	...	43-11 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	43-85 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . .	377	178	555		227	116	343		604	294	898	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Orissa . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal . . .	...	1	1	...	4	2	6	...	4	3	7	
Central ditto . . .	1	...	1	...	4	3	7	...	4	3	8	
Eastern ditto . . .	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	
Behar . . .	21	15	36	...	99	51	150	...	120	66	186	
N.-W. Provinces . . .	224	111	335	...	95	35	130	...	319	146	465	
Oudh . . .	117	44	161	...	19	23	42	...	136	67	203	
Central India . . .	4	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	
Punjab . . .	5	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	5	
Nepal . . .	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c. . .	3	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	5	...	5	
GRAND TOTAL . . .	377	178	555	...	227	116	343	...	604	294	898	

No. 3.—As to caste and religion.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Brahmins, high caste . . .	78	46	124	...	42	11	53	...	120	57	177	
" Agriculturists . . .	111	24	145	...	60	25	85	...	177	59	236	
" Artisans . . .	25	8	33	...	10	6	16	...	35	14	49	
" Low castes . . .	109	51	160	...	59	41	100	...	168	92	260	
Musulmans . . .	54	39	93	...	50	33	83	...	104	72	176	
Christians . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL . . .	377	178	555	...	227	116	343	...	604	294	898	

MEMO.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1. Hindus . . .	500	222	722
2. Musulmans . . .	104	72	176
3. Christians . . .	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	604	294	898

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Nett Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (including Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1882-83, and of the eleven preceding years.
(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER.																YEAR.					
	BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BOMBA.					TOTAL BARRIS INDIA.				
	EXPORT.		IMPORT.		EXPORT.		IMPORT.		EXPORT.		IMPORT.		EXPORT.		IMPORT.			EXPORT.		IMPORT.		
	On Imports of Liquors.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports.		On Imports of Liquors.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.		
1871-72.	6.71	49.00	13.13	68.84	4.79	29.83	2.58	37.33	86	1.17	2.89	19.44	1.06	2.79	12.17	16.02	15.71	90.86	1,08.37	38.05	1,44.42	1871-72.
1872-73.	8.38	48.46	14.63	71.47	3.52	28.03	2.21	33.76	81	1.49	3.08	17.62	1.98	3.15	21.34	26.47	17.20	88.30	1,05.50	46.85	152.35	1872-73.
1873-74.	6.78	46.47	10.59	63.84	4.16	29.42	2.19	35.79	78	77	2.22	20.07	2.16	3.04	15.87	21.07	16.37	88.56	1,04.83	34.16	1,42.99	1873-74.
1874-75.	7.61	52.61	8.00	68.22	4.21	30.06	2.43	36.70	75	48	2.10	20.02	2.66	4.43	10.80	17.88	17.43	96.73	1,14.16	30.76	1,44.93	1874-75.
1875-76.	8.18	50.73	9.03	67.97	4.41	25.82	3.56	33.79	83	95	2.45	20.52	2.49	3.26	18.80	24.52	18.70	90.00	1,08.70	40.54	1,49.25	1875-76.
1876-77.	8.39	44.31	8.51	61.21	5.42	26.64	68	32.74	1.01	50	1.67	17.23	2.87	3.49	13.45	19.81	21.23	83.15	1,04.36	28.28	1,32.66	1876-77.
1877-78.	9.55	54.56	10.34	74.45	5.64	31.43	62	37.69	1.34	60	2.21	10.54	3.21	4.00	9.93	17.14	23.30	96.19	1,19.49	22.54	1,49.03	1877-78.
1878-79.	8.67	45.10	9.11	62.88	5.62	29.17	1.37	36.16	1.26	89	1.81	12.87	4.60	4.48	15.09	24.17	23.87	85.34	1,09.21	28.68	1,37.89	1878-79.
1879-80.	7.83	42.20	5.93	55.96	6.15	24.13	1.17	31.45	2.06	49	2.69	14.10	4.42	4.14	17.75	26.31	23.86	77.14	1,00.99	29.53	1,30.51	1879-80.
1880-81.	8.64	40.12	7.27	56.93	5.61	35.12	1.26	41.99	3.09	75	3.99	16.00	3.12	5.24	21.19	28.55	23.67	88.80	1,12.47	35.39	1,47.86	1880-81.
1881-82.	8.55	37.49	9.88	55.92	6.65	30.82	1.01	38.48	2.56	91	3.69	13.31	4.54	5.14	24.53	34.21	24.61	80.97	1,03.48	29.13	1,45.61	1881-82.
1882-83.	9.21	13	10.02	19.95	6.48	—00*	91	6.43	2.26	4	2.68	6.27	5.21	6	29.84	34.61	26.75	—71*	26.04	43.30	69.34	1882-83.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

STATISTICAL BRANCH;

Calcutta, 19th December 1882.

D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIV of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Date return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH NOVEMBER 1881.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH NOVEMBER 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 5TH NOVEMBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 4TH NOVEMBER 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
Nov. 1882	<i>Guaranteed.</i>												
	Eastern Bengal	172	1,14,523	666	193	1,28,083	664	33,44,314	621	34,68,190	644	1,23,876	...
ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	1,28,552	226	547	1,10,021	201	28,42,780	166	28,88,369	169	45,589	...
ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	676	2,12,547	314	676	2,31,320	343	58,75,079	254	55,52,748	265	2,07,669	...
ditto	Madras	858	1,09,091	127	861	1,31,550	153	37,83,503	141	42,26,674	158	4,43,171	...
ditto	South Indian	655	63,401	87	655	77,587	118	22,90,889	112	22,49,628	110	...	42,261
ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,447	6,50,321	456	1,458	7,39,710	507	1,80,84,194	400	1,85,27,813	407	4,43,619	...
ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	1,78,580	402	461	1,76,682	383	51,57,032	393	57,10,568	398	2,53,536	...
	TOTAL	4,799	14,61,518	305	4,851	15,95,433	329	4,11,77,791	274	4,26,52,990	284	14,75,193	...
Nov. 1882	<i>State.</i>												
	East Indian	1,504	8,98,707	597	1,507	10,27,445	682	2,54,64,491	540	2,56,96,753	547	2,22,262	...
ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,436	86	28	2,790	85	88,553	101	1,26,497	131	37,944	...
ditto	Nalhati	27	1,122	42	27	1,161	43	37,429	44	41,012	48	3,583	...
ditto	Northern Bengal	233	44,467	191	230	39,840	173	10,31,738	142	11,63,312	162	1,31,574	...
ditto	Tirhoot	55	9,282	169	75	10,976	146	3,21,734	127	3,77,618	149	55,884	...
ditto	Patna-Gya	57	11,636	204	57	9,647	169	2,99,019	167	2,09,324	169	305	...
ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	2,851	98	29	2,583	89	84,543	93	70,824	78	...	13,719
ditto	Cawnpore-Furrahabad	53	2,593	68	57	6,468	74	1,63,569	98	1,95,790	72	33,221	...
ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर	12	688	57	12	874	73	22,531	60	26,320	70	3,789	...
ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	2,32,526	229	1,116	1,84,800	163	51,17,123	160	58,76,723	169	7,59,600	...
ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,555	190	45	9,242	205	2,80,516	109	3,08,330	220	27,815	...
ditto	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh	53	3,593	68	58	3,976	71	1,61,262	88	2,93,079	96	1,31,817	...
ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	26,167	225	161	31,069	193	7,86,919	153	8,22,000	164	35,081	...
ditto	Sindia	75	7,114	95	75	7,840	105	1,75,929	75	1,61,762	78	5,833	...
ditto	Punjab Northern	368	52,570	145	419	43,330	115	17,07,392	150	17,12,984	136	5,592	...
ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	1,27,039	192	660	1,35,090	205	(b) 28,42,030	142	(a) 25,40,763	127	...	3,01,267
ditto	Muttra-Achnera	...	...	...	23	1,460	63	...	...	39,008	55	39,908	...
ditto	Kaunia Dharila Tramway	21	1,683	80	23	2,112	60	(c) 21,083	61	47,513	48	26,430	...
	TOTAL	2,918	5,45,302	187	3,179	5,01,258	168	1,31,40,369	144	1,41,23,759	143	9,83,390	...
Nov. 1882	<i>Native States.</i>												
	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	14,708	76	193	18,319	69	3,97,030	90	5,10,216	85	1,13,186	...
ditto	Nizam's	121	18,129	150	121	16,294	134	4,70,519	124	5,14,962	137	44,443	...
ditto	Mysore	88	2,707	47	85	5,072	71	87,690	48	1,81,354	67	93,661	...
ditto	Bhopal	...	...	...	19	530	23	...	...	(d) 10,114	27	10,114	...
	TOTAL	372	35,544	96	419	30,216	87	9,55,239	90	12,16,646	92	2,61,407	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,693	29,41,068	307	9,956	31,60,352	317	8,07,37,890	270	8,86,80,148	271	29,42,258	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,04,98,430	135	4,10,12,240	132	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,02,39,460	135	4,26,67,908	139	24,28,448	...

(a) Total receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882, and the receipt for the week ended 4th November 1882.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd October 1881, and the receipt for the week ended 6th November 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 9th July to 6th November 1881.
(d) Total receipts from 24th June to 4th November 1882.

F. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

PORT WILLIAM,
The 14th December 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1882.

[illegible]

W. P. V. HORST,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Based on this irrigation there was some kharif irrigation effected this month in the following divisions:—

Division.	Sugar cane.	Indigo.	Rice.	Cotton.	Other food grains.	Field crops.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
East of Junagadh Canal.	170	317	2,762	1,854	3,405	455	—	7,913
Between Junagadh and Bhatnagar Canals.	170	317	2,034	1,854	2,055	—	—	6,430
West of Bhatnagar Canal.	170	317	4,718	1,854	3,405	455	1,063	16,578
Total.	510	951	9,514	5,562	8,865	910	1,063	30,885

ALLAHABAD,
TH. 30th November 1882.

AGRA CANAL.										REMARKS.
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.										
Up.		Down.		Total up and down.						
Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.			
Grains—										
Wheat	550	...	1,125	...	...	1,675	...			
Gram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejbar or mixed grain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal—										
Urd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	550	...	1,175	...	...	1,725	...			
Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...			
Building materials	...	...	803	...	...	803	...			
Miscellaneous goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber—										
Poles and unsquared timber	...	...	100	...	...	100	...			
Karis and squared timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber	...	...	75	...	...	75	...			
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,550	...	2,153	...	...	3,703	...			
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	...	...	4,380	...	...	4,380	...			
INCREASE	1,550	...	...	...	...	1,550	...			
DECREASE	...	...	2,227	...	...	2,227	...			

AGRAHABAD.

27th 30th November 1882.

W. P. V. HORST,
 Offg. Asst. Secy to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
 F. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1882.

UPPER GANGES CANAL.				LOWER GANGES CANAL.				UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.				UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.			
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL TRAFFIC.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THROUGH TRAFFIC.				PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF LOCAL AND THROUGH TRAFFIC.			
Up.	Down.	Total up and down.		Up.	Down.	Total up and down.		Up.	Down.	Total up and down.		Up.	Down.	Total up and down.	
Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.	Mds.	Nos.
GRAINS.															
Wheat	950	8,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	950	14,794	15,744	...
Gram	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429	1,029	...	...
Rice	50	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán
Bejbar or mixed grain
Urd
Mung
Dál
Arhar
Masuri
Jnár
Báira
Maize or Indian-corn
Barley
TOTAL	1,010	8,727	...	...	...	...	...	1,207	7,677	8,884	...	2,357	15,304	17,751	...
Cotton
Oilseeds
Salt
Metals
Building materials
Miscellaneous goods
Firewood
Bamboo
Poles and squared timber.
Kats and squared timber.
Logs
Miscellaneous timber
Live-stock
GRAND TOTAL	8,830	34,385	125,552	43,269	125,602	1,109	63	14,564	42	8,833	...	16,790	60,107	76,897	125,614
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR.	9,552	39,908	...	29,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	716	1,19,869	6,004	1,49,469
INCREASE	...	14,475	125,552	13,400	125,539	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DECREASE	1,006	13	...	...	...	13,365	454	81,370	6,004	9,1735	6,458	...	...	72,572	...
Particulars.															
Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos															
Ten tonnage															
Value of goods															
Number of passengers															
1881. 1882. 1881. 1882. 1881. 1882. 1881. 1882. 1881. 1882. 1881. 1882. 1881. 1882. 1881. 1882.															
1,007 1,500 3,819 1,047 368 1,087 545 867 549 867 2,853															
17,830 81,534 91,165 43,855 19,779 318,779															
26,704 40,500 52,874 70,336 54,493 1,97,500															
Ra. 28 40 4 32 195															
W. P. V. HORST, Officer Audit, Secy to Govt. A. N. P. The 30th November 1899.															

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Irrigation.

IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN MADRAS FOR 1881-82.

No. 2312, dated 18th September 1882.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

Read the following papers :—

From the Collector of Anantapur,	dated	4th August 1882,	No.	160
" " of North Arcot,	"	17th July	"	"
" " of South Arcot,	"	3rd "	"	262
" " of Bellary,	"	30th June	"	2276
" " of Chingleput,	"	22nd August	"	413
" " of Coimbatore,	"	8th July	"	187
" " of Cuddapah,	"	8th August	"	370
" " of Ganjam,	"	6th June	"	2111
" " of Godavari,	"	7th August	"	"
" " of Kistna,	"	12th June	"	1277
" " of Kurnool,	"	10th July	"	291
" " of Madura,	"	8th "	"	259
" " of Nellore,	"	5th "	"	3319
" " of Salem,	"	30th June	"	1318
" " of Tanjore,	"	12th July	"	3504
" " of Tinnevely,	"	4th "	"	393
" " of Trichinopoly,	"	27th June	"	1909
" " of Vizagapatam,	"	10th August	"	"

RESOLUTION. —A statement showing the irrigation and rainfall for 1881-82 compiled from the above returns will, as usual, be forwarded to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, with reference to Board's Proceedings, dated 11th May 1874, No. 1092.

2. The following abstract shows the area irrigated from Government sources in 1881-82 as compared with 1880-81 :—

	ANICUTS AND OTHER IMPORTANT WORKS.		OTHER WORKS.		TOTAL.		Difference.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Government land	1,315,640	1,315,408	2,380,978	2,268,045	3,696,618	3,583,453	-113,165
Inam land	328,882	327,725	592,738	580,592	921,620	858,317	-63,303
Zemindari land	122,272	170,602	57,000	45,108	180,172	215,770	+35,698
TOTAL	(a)1,766,794	1,813,705	(b)3,031,616	2,843,745	4,798,410	4,657,540	-140,870
Difference	...	+47,001	...	-187,871	...	-140,870	...

(a) is exclusive of the irrigated area under the Cauvery Lower Anicut.
(b) is inclusive

3. A small decrease amounting to acres 6,129 appears in the area irrigated under anicuts and other important works, that is, the eight works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained. Of this decrease, acres 4,740 are returned under zemindari lands for which accurate accounts are not available. Under other works the irrigated area shows a large falling off amounting to acres 187,871—acres 112,933 in Government lands, acres 62,146 in inams and 12,792 in zemindari lands. The bulk of the decrease* occurs in Ganjam, Nellore, and Chingleput where the rainfall was scanty and the season unfavorable.

	Acres.
* Ganjam	40,776
Nellore	45,269
Chingleput	43,363

4. As the Cauvery Lower Anicut is not one of the eight systems of irrigation works, it is not shown separately in the statement, but is included under other works—vide paragraph 8 of Board's Proceedings, dated 27th January 1882, No. 281.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in the several Districts.

Districts.	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.						
	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1881.					SOWN FROM DECEMBER 1881 TO MARCH 1882.					Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.
				In comparison with 1880-81.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1881-82.		Total Area.					
				Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Ganjam.																	
Government land	528,350	392,285	313,832	138,568	...	33,801	2,998	...	4,292	141,556	...	38,093	-26-91	...	...	...
Inam land	142,668	133,504	114,505	67,630	1,327	...	3,998	...	3,054	61,628	...	1,727	-2-80	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	19,913	...	...	...	...	956	19,913	...	...	-4-89	...	...	...
TOTAL	671,018	495,789	428,337	216,111	...	32,474	6,996	...	8,302	223,097	...	40,776	-18-28	54-64	39-45	-37-80	
Vizagapatam.																	
Government land	181,081	120,003	137,662	41,776	...	1,103	10,104	3,242	...	51,880	2,139	...	+4-12	...	...	...
Inam land	42,011	41,399	46,078	17,819	1,587	...	730	482	...	18,519	2,039	...	+11-15	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	11,352	...	...	818	...	...	12,170	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	223,092	161,401	183,740	59,595	...	10,868	10,834	2,946	...	70,429	...	7,962	-11-31	49-63	42-09	-3-45	
Godavari.																	
Government land	250,016	131,319	8,397	...	...	...	8,397	...	6,769	258,413	...	5,450	-2-10	...	...	...
Inam land	135,434	...	5,213	...	...	9,473	5,213	...	734	141,117	...	10,297	+7-22	...	...	...
Zemindari	104,032	...	4,989	...	...	5,347	4,989	983	...	113,121	...	4,414	-3-90	...	...	...
TOTAL	494,082	...	17,699	...	...	13,801	17,699	...	6,570	512,681	...	20,071	-3-91	18-95	26-59	+10-32
Godavari Abicut																	
Government land	49,476	17,723	1,812	...	...	...	1,812	...	728	51,288	16,995	...	+33-14	...	...	...
Inam land	22,368	5,736	1,160	...	...	...	1,160	...	365	23,518	5,371	...	+22-83	...	...	...
Zemindari	457	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	457	...	12	-2-62	...	...	...
TOTAL	72,291	23,459	2,972	...	...	3,737	2,972	...	7,497	76,701	11,545	...	+3-72	...	...	...
All other works																	
Government land	1,865,328	1,339,224	642,912	209,492	19,042	...	1,339,224	...	7,497	300,701	4,826	...	-2-93	...	...	...
Inam land	448,495	439,713	383,139	158,392	...	3,737	439,713	933	1,099	161,065	...	4,826	-8-89	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	109,489	...	5,359	4,989	...	...	113,578	...	4,426	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,313,823	1,409,937	970,051	567,254	9,946	...	20,681	...	7,663	567,944	2,283	...	+0-39	...	...	...

Particulars not known.

[illegible]

Figures are rounded.

† The figures include the lands under this Aicut in the Kistos District also.

The figures under this include the lands under this Aukut in the Giodavari District also.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in the several Districts—continued.

Districts.	Total Area in Acres.	Cultivable Area in Acres.	Cultivated Area in Acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.										WHOLE YEAR OF 1891-92.				RAINFALL.	
				SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1891.			SOWN FROM DECEMBER 1891 to MARCH 1892.			In comparison with 1890-91.				Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1891-92.		
				Total Area.	In comparison with 1890-91.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1890-91.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1890-91.		Total Area.					In comparison with 1890-91.	
					Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.						Increase.	Decrease.
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Anasapur.																			
Government land	2,674,864	2,088,001	757,491	48,639	...	2,333	24,121	...	8,949	70,760	...	11,982	-15,94	...	...	...
Isam land	613,594	602,823	310,258	18,674	...	6,367	8,484	...	2,331	27,158	...	8,698	-32,02	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,288,368	2,690,824	1,067,749	65,313	...	8,700	32,605	...	11,280	97,918	...	19,980	-20,49	...	17	...			
Karnool.																			
Government land	3,458,603	1,569,454	898,688	24,922	502	...	2,356	...	127	27,278	375	...	+1,39	...	...	...
Isam land	1,038,408	1,038,408	639,636	15,794	...	...	1,152	490	...	16,946	...	711	-416	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	4,497,011	2,607,862	1,532,324	40,716	...	689	3,508	363	...	44,224	...	336	-0,75	22,66	20,17	-10,99			
Chingleput.																			
Government land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isam land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chembaram.																			
Government land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isam land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other works.																			
Government land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isam land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,579,217	1,046,276	603,584	292,937	...	...	96,893	...	3,4739	374,740	...	39,297	-10,35	47,29	34,14	-27,81	

North Arcot.										
P&A. Anicut (c)	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	2,207		30,414	5,755	14,994	9,089	44,678	6,882	-15,40
	Zemindari	...		...	145	1,008	...	...	...	+ 581
All other works	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	2,062		36,169	...	16,232	8,495	52,401	6,433	-12,28
	Zemindari	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	18,450		132,242	...	56,567	20,425	191,809	1,975	-1,03
	Zemindari	...		25,896	6,874	16,127	1,756	42,023	5,118	-12,17
South Arcot.	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	20,657		16,656	...	73,831	29,514	236,487	8,857	-374
	Zemindari	...		31,661	7,019	18,685	2,350	49,746	4,069	-9,39
Pelendorai Anicut.	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	13,638		194,367	...	91,926	27,164	296,293	13,526	-473
	Zemindari	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other works	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	117		3,108	...	487	...	3,696	...	+ 3,56
	Zemindari	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	39,245		259,230	...	75,897	54,936	335,127	15,631	-4,68
	Zemindari	...		24,416	2,769	13,027	4,615	37,443	1,755	-4,68
Tanjore.	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	39,361		261,932	...	76,236	54,923	338,168	15,562	-4,60
	Zemindari	...		24,822	2,781	13,175	4,507	37,997	1,746	-4,59
Upper Anicut(d)	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	42,157		288,114	...	90,078	59,521	378,192	17,304	-4,59
	Zemindari	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other works	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	22,982		683,503	...	70,774	7,157	754,277	...	+ 2,08
	Zemindari	...		97,779	6,725	10,076	2,009	107,855	4,716	+ 4,37
TOTAL	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	29,607		781,282	...	90,850	9,168	892,132	20,441	+ 2,37
	Zemindari	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other works	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	1,972		80,404	...	13,379	1,503	93,783	18,649	-19,87
	Zemindari	...		40,317	...	20,035	7,419	60,352	5,447	-9,02
TOTAL	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	6,745		763,907	...	84,153	8,680	848,060	2,915	-0,34
	Zemindari	...		138,986	...	30,111	9,428	168,207	731	-0,43
TOTAL	Government land		TOTAL	Particulars not known.						
	Inam land	14,442		902,003	...	114,264	18,088	1,016,267	...	-0,85
	Zemindari	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(e) The figures under this head include the lands under this Ancient in the Chinglet District also.

(d) The figures under this head include the lands under this Act in the Trichinopoly District also.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in the several Districts—concluded.

Districts.	1	AREA IRRIGATED										RAINFALL.				
		SOONS FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER 1881.					SOONS FROM DECEMBER 1881 TO MARCH 1882.					WHOLE YEAR OF 1881-82.				
		Cultivable Area in Acres.		Cultivated Area in Acres.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81.		In comparison with 1880-81.		Total Area.	In comparison with 1880-81.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.	
		2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9		10	11			12	13
						Increase.					Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	
<i>Trichinopoly.</i>																
Government land		1,627,003	1,284,521	880,940	104,071	472	...	55,449	6,799	...	159,560	6,271	...	...	...	...
Inam land		232,970	189,877	117,114	17,291	482	...	4,739	603	...	22,030	1,145	...	...	...	...
Zemindari
TOTAL		1,859,973	1,474,398	998,054	121,362	10	...	60,228	...	5,136	181,590	5,126	...	...	32.90	21.06
<i>Madura.</i>																
Government land		1,715,355	1,316,034	727,613	103,487	16,006	...	32,210	18,483	...	135,687	2,477	...	...	...	...
Inam land		240,445	222,862	109,891	8,392	1,536	...	3,907	1,464	...	12,299	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		1,959,800	1,538,896	837,504	111,885	17,542	...	36,117	19,947	...	148,012	2,405	...	...	25.85	27.99
<i>Tinnevely.</i>																
Srivaikuntham		6,721	...	...	4,434	...	...	17,407	1,593	...	24,128	2,838	...	...	...	...
Anicut		280	...	...	43	...	...	803	107	...	1,083	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	391	...	...	599	14	...	599	377	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		7,001	...	...	4,868	...	...	18,909	1,715	...	25,810	3,153	...	...	...	...
<i>All other works.</i>																
Government land		64,854	...	...	11,170	...	...	165,231	4,780	...	230,085	6,390	...	...	...	...
Inam land		4,953	...	...	530	...	...	13,389	641	...	18,313	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari		3,937	...	...	1,733	...	...	13,660	2,372	...	1,759	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		71,744	...	...	15,604	...	...	192,638	6,376	...	254,213	9,228	...	...	...	...
Government land		1,588,232	1,531,066	1,105,361	71,575	...	...	182,638	6,376	...	254,213	9,228	...	...	...	...
Inam land		270,203	236,874	176,249	5,233	...	...	14,163	749	...	10,306	...	...	...	...	...
Zemindari	3,937	...	...	14,259	2,386	...	18,196	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		2,168,435	1,768,540	1,281,610	80,745	...	...	211,060	9,511	...	291,845	8,790	...	...	33.58	31.48

[illegible]

* These figures do not correspond with those given in the similar statement for last year, as corrections in these areas have since been made in some districts.

2. Area twice cropped is entered twice over in column 4. This accounts for the report entered in that column being in some cases higher than the figures for new figures do not correspond with those given in the annual statement for last year, as corrections in these areas have since been made in some districts.

E. GIBSON,
Acting Secretary.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jewar, Jowar, Sorghum).			Barnum Millet (Bajra, Pearl Millet).		
		Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.			Present fortnight.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ganjam	8 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	17 13	16 3	...	19 8	17 2	...	17 13	21 10	26 11	22 13	...
	Vizagapatam	8 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	13 14	13 14	18 0	18 0	17 0	29 13	30 11	26 14	...	...	...
	Godavary	12 10	12 10	11 11	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	15 11	16 5	16 5	16 5	25 0	25 0	23 6	...	...	...
	Kistna	13 11	13 11	12 3	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 5	17 0	17 0	15 8	28 13	28 13	26 14	22 6	22 6	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	14 8	14 2	12 14	31 10	31 10	27 3	33 5	33 5	...
	Cuddapah	16 3	15 6	14 11	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	14 0	14 0	15 2	33 0	33 0	31 0	23 8	23 8	...
	Anantapur	12 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 3	13 8	13 8	12 6	37 0	37 0	37 0	23 0	23 0	...
	Nellary	19 3	19 3	17 5	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	37 0	37 0	37 0	23 0	23 0	...
	Kurnool	13 5	12 11	12 2	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 2	13 6	13 0	14 5	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...
	Madras	11 2	11 2	10 2	...	...	...	12 11	12 0	14 13	13 10	12 13	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	15 14	14 8	16 0	16 14	20 2	30 14	14 3	14 6	6 2	...
	North Arcot	10 3	10 3	11 2	...	...	...	14 5	16 2	13 14	16 10	17 8	16 3	...	30 3	32 5	14 3	14 3	...
	South Arcot	9 8	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	16 13	16 3	18 5	19 10	20 6	18 0	35 13	35 13	33 10	10 10	10 10	...
	Tanjore	9 8	9 8	10 5	...	...	...	13 11	14 0	14 0	15 3	15 3	14 8	...	...	...	31 11	31 11	...
	Trichinopoly	9 14	9 3	9 14	...	...	...	13 6	13 14	13 6	16 0	16 0	15 3	38 14	35 10	35 10	13 3	13 3	...
	Madura	9 11	9 6	10 14	...	...	...	14 5	15 8	11 2	19 3	19 3	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	9 3	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 11	14 14	15 6	27 13	26 2	23 1	533	631	...
	Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	8 13	11 3	11 3	11 3	23 2	23 2	22 10	10 1	10 1	...
	Nilgiris	9 8	9 8	9 14	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	14 2	14 2	15 10	26 6	27 5	5 81	13 29	8 29	...
	Salem	10 11	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 5	10 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Canara	9 0	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	15 0	14 10	15 6	15 6	15 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	8 10	10 0	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Broach . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanna (Salsette) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colaba (Alibag) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Koladgi (Bagalkot)	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beigum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hubli (Hubli) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karnagiri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karnata (Karnar) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aota . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asingarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Samach . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasirabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Najkot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Upper South Frontier	14 4	14 4	13 0	26 8	24 4	16 12	11 4	11 4	9 6	20 0	20 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	0 28	0 28	...
	Katuchi	12 10	12 10	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	0 18	0 18	...
	Amroha (Nakur)	17 0	16 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	18 8	17 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	28 0	0 25	0 25	...
	Shimurpur	12 12	12 11	12 12	23 12	23 8	21 0	12 0	12 0	11 14	19 12	20 0	20 8	21 8	22 0	22 12	26 14	27 14	...
	Bukkur	14 8	14 8	12 8	28 8	28 8	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 8	19 8	14 0	32 8	33 8	32 8	0 24	0 24	...
	Una and Parker (Umarkot)	14 12	16 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 2	12 9	...	...	...	23 3	22 1	...
	Western Districts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burawal	13 8	13 8	13 0	37 0	37 0	30 8	23 4	23 4	28 8	24 12	24 12	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
MYSORE.	Madecorah	13 0	13 12	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	22 0	23 12	27 8	27 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	13 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	19 8	22 8	22 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mangalore	12 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Houghly	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	18 8	17 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

a In the subdivisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cuttack 16 seers, Cutwa and Rauegunge 14-4 seers.
b In the thesams retail prices of salt are as follow:—Raipore 12 seers, Onda and Indus 10 seers, Bishenpore, Bonamukhy, and Kotulpore 13 seers.
c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

DIA.

E AND COMMERCE.

FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882.

RS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Gram.					Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.			PROVINCE.
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Wholesale.			Retail.							
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
35 3	38 2	...	36 10	26 10	...	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	...	15 8	12 0	...	Ganjam
23 3	24 3	23 6	21 2	22 3	93 5	93 5	87 8	14 0	15 3	11 11	13 6	14 0	10 8	...	Vizagapatam		
32 18	29 2	24 3	24 3	31 8	161 13	161 13	194 6	14 10	14 10	12 8	14 10	14 10	12 8	...	Godavery		
...	35 5	32 3	23 6	29 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	13 2	15 3	15 3	12 14	...	Kistna		
30 14	30 14	19 14	22 0	25 3	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	14 13	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 11	...	Nellore		
31 8	33 0	27 8	27 8	34 6	194 6	194 6	194 6	17 8	17 8	14 6	16 10	16 10	13 14	...	Cuddapah		
31 0	33 14	32 8	32 8	39 3	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	11 14	14 5	14 5	11 14	...	Anantapur
28 13	34 14	30 8	30 2	33 10	94 13	85 0	97 3	15 13	16 6	12 13	15 8	16 2	12 8	...	Bellary		
...	...	26 3	25 8	27 11	162 11	190 8	186 10	15 3	15 3	12 8	14 13	14 13	12 2	...	Kurnool		
28 6	27 0	25 5	25 5	23 8	87 8	87 8	81 6	16 11	16 11	14 0	16 3	16 3	12 8	...	Madras		
26 11	27 6	25 0	24 3	23 2	92 5	92 5	77 13	17 5	17 5	12 13	17 0	17 0	12 6	...	Chingleput		
32 8	34 3	26 10	26 10	33 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	14 13	14 13	12 11	14 5	14 5	12 5	...	North Arcot		
35 0	38 10	29 5	29 5	28 13	201 11	201 11	201 11	19 5	18 14	15 5	18 6	18 6	14 13	...	South Arcot		
39 5	36 3	28 0	28 0	29 11	194 6	194 6	194 6	15 10	16 10	13 5	15 3	16 2	13 5	...	Tanjore		
32 11	32 11	30 13	30 13	32 5	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 13	17 13	13 13	17 0	17 0	13 0	...	Trichinopoly		
36 6	34 2	32 0	32 8	37 6	121 8	121 8	126 6	17 13	17 13	13 13	16 13	16 13	13 8	...	Madura		
...	...	27 3	27 3	27 13	70 0	70 0	81 10	18 5	18 5	15 3	17 13	17 13	14 13	...	Tinnevely		
29 8	36 2	30 6	28 8	39 14	131 3	131 3	131 3	14 11	14 11	13 3	14 10	14 10	12 11	...	Coimbatore		
21 10	21 10	20 11	19 14	23 3	161 13	161 13	121 8	13 0	13 0	9 3	12 0	12 0	9 3	...	Nilgiris		
30 13	32 8	33 8	33 8	34 8	151 10	151 10	151 10	16 0	16 6	14 5	15 6	15 6	13 5	...	Salem		
19 6	21 2	24 3	22 3	20 3	116 10	116 10	109 5	15 8	15 8	13 2	14 13	14 13	12 2	...	South Canara		
21 3	23 6	26 14	26 14	29 6	121 8	121 8	121 5	15 6	15 6	10 13	14 6	14 6	9 14	...	Malabar		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns received			...	...	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaira
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Broach
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanna (Salsette)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Colaba (Alibag)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasik
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No returns received			...	...	Kaladgi (Bagalkot)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Satara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belgaum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar (Hubli)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ratnagiri
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanara (Karwar)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panch Mahals (Godhra)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baroda
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nimach
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajkot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Sindh Frontier
11 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	17 13	17 13	14 3	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	Karachi		
24 0	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	Haidarabad (Nakur)		
...	...	20 4	19 12	16 14	250 0	240 0	112 0	13 7	13 4	11 1	13 5	13 0	11 0	...	Shikarpur		
...	...	21 8	21 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	11 0	...	Sukkur		
...	...	...	...	...	141 0	160 0	160 0	11 5	11 5	9 10	11 5	11 5	9 10	...	Thar and Parker (Umarkot)
Prices per md. of 40 seers.															Western Districts.		
...	...	19 12	19 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 14 6	3 15 0	...	13 12	13 8	10 0	...		Burdwan	
...	...	19 0	18 8	20 8	280 0	240 0	320 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	...		Bancoorah	
...	...	20 0	19 8	21 0	180 0	200 0	180 0	3 1 0	3 2 5	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	...		Beerbhoom	
...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	155 0	155 0	160 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	13 8	13 8	10 0	...		Midnapore	
...	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 12 0	13 9	13 9	9 0	...		Hooghly	
...	...	20 0	19 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 14 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	...		Howrah	

* In common use.

4 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ghatal 15-4 seers, and Tumuk 13-9 seers.

5 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-6 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGH

QUANTITIES PER

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER																	
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), Holms Soryana.			Bulrush (Common), Pennsylvanian.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
Bengal—continued.	Central Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Calcutta	14 0	13 11	14 0	24 8	23 12	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 12	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24 Pergunnahs	12 6	13 5	12 0	17 8	16 0	26 8	9 8	8 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	17 8	26 0	...	...	16 0	...	...
	Noida	16 0	14 8	16 0	22 15	...	40 0	14 8	15 8	14 8	18 12	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	11 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	22 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	13 0	13 12	15 4	21 0	13 5	20 0	16 0	20 0	20 6	20 0	27 8	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinapore	15 0	15 0	13 8	33 12	26 4	48 12	13 8	15 0	18 0	19 11	19 11	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 0	22 12	22 12	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	9 12	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 12	18 0	26 4	28 2	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	18 0	17 4	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	12 0	23 4	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 4	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.	12 4	13 5	11 14	40 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	22 10	22 10	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dacca	20 0	19 0	22 0	35 0	37 0	50 0	18 8	17 8	20 0	19 8	21 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farredpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 12	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	12 8	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	24 8	29 8	28 0	36 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tippurah	10 0	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nonkholly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.	22 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patna	18 8	16 0	20 0	26 0	24 8	38 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	17 0	17 0	18 0	40 0	35 0	40 0	14 0	12 0	15 8	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dorhanga	14 0	15 0	19 0	35 0	30 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzafferpore	18 0	17 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	44 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	41 0	...	...	...
	Saru	16 8	16 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	...	18 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumpan	17 0	16 0	21 0	31 8	33 9	42 0	16 13	16 13	13 7	18 14	18 14	22 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0	17 14	16 13	32 13	32 13	37 14	16 6	18 15	16 6	22 11	22 11	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	16 6	15 12	15 2	32 13	32 13	37 14	16 6	18 15	16 6	22 11	22 11	18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	13 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.	13 2	13 2	14 7	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	16 12	26 4	26 4	24 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	11 11	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	20 0	27 8	27 8	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.	South-Western Frontier Agency.	16 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	16 0	36 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hasaribagh	16 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	20 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	44 0	44 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banbhoom . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- * In the interior retail prices of common rice range from 31-5 to 30-12 seers per rupee.
- † In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Barasat and Basirhat 15 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barrapore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dacca 12 seers.
- ‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochla and Hongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10-5 seers, Choochanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
- § In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers and Bakhtia 12 seers.
- || In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungpore 11-8 seers and Kandi 12 seers.
- ¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Ranagunge 9-8 seers and Nipore 12 seers.
- ‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Begosera 12 seers and Jamul 12-5 seers.
- § In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 10 seers and Bhilligori 10-5 seers.
- || In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kurseong 10 seers and Bhilligori 10-5 seers.
- ¶ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manikgunge 12 seers, Moonshagunge 10 seers, 3½ chittaks, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.
- ‡ In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gomud, Bonga, and Gopalgunge 12 seers and Madanpore 13 seers.
- § In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patnabali 10-10 seers, Perazepore 11 seers, and Bhola 9 seers.

IA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882—continued.

BEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Millet, Razi, &c. Punjab, Veragu, Rawee, Pena, Coraio, Much- Nagire, Pansum Indrum, &c.				Gram.				Firewood.				Salt.				Districts.				Province.										
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fort- night of 1881.		Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.		Retail.			Present fort- night.		Past fort- night.		Correspond- ing fortnight of 1881.					
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	R.	a.	p.	R.		a.	p.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	R.	a.	p.	R.		a.	p.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		
...	21	5	21	5	23	14	90	0	90	0	90	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	...	14	9	14	9	10	0		
...	18	12	18	12	22	8	90	0	100	0	100	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	...	13	5	13	5	10	0		
...	18	12	18	12	26	0	2	14	1	3	0	0	...	11	10	12	13	10	0		
...	12	0	12	0	200	0	160	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	4	0	11	0	11	0	...		
...	17	0	16	0	19	0	120	0	120	0	110	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	...	11	8	11	8	8	0		
...	22	0	22	0	38	8	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	...	12	0	12	0	10	0		
...	16	0	14	0	16	0	160	0	160	0	180	0	3	8	0	3	4	0	...	11	0	12	0	8	12		
...	21	0	21	9	28	2	240	0	240	0	240	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	...	12	12	12	12	9	6		
...	14	0	14	0	12	0	120	0	130	0	120	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	...	13	5	13	5	8	12		
...	10	8	12	0	20	0	67	8	67	8	67	8	3	2	8	3	4	0	...	12	0	12	0	8	10		
...	18	8	18	4	20	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	9	12	12	6	9	12	
...	11	0	8	0	8	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	...	8	0	8	0	5	0		
...	16	0	16	0	13	5	128	0	128	0	64	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	...	11	0	11	0	9	0		
...	20	0	17	10	20	0	101	0	101	0	106	0	2	15	0	2	15	0	...	13	5	13	5	10	0		
...	16	0	16	0	16	0	120	0	120	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	...	12	0	12	0	9	8		
...	18	0	18	0	21	0	120	0	100	0	100	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	...	13	0	13	0	8	0		
...	18	0	17	8	19	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	...	12	8	12	12	9	0		
...	17	0	16	0	19	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	...	12	4	12	8	9	13		
...	13	0	16	0	17	0	120	0	120	0	80	0	2	14	0	2	14	0	...	13	0	13	0	11	0		
...	16	0	16	0	16	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	...	10	0	10	0	8	0		
...	320	0	320	0	320	0	4	8	0	4	8	0	...	8	0	8	0	8	0		
...	14	0	14	0	11	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	...	11	0	11	0	8	0		
...	27	0	27	0	40	0	130	0	130	0	130	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	...	10	8	10	8		
...	24	0	23	0	34	0	180	0	180	0	160	0	3	4	0	3	2	0	...	12	0	12	0	9	0		
...	30	0	29	0	32	0	120	0	120	0	140	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	...	12	8	12	8	10	0		
...	22	4	21	0	30	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	10	0	3	10	0	...	11	0	11	0	9	0		
...	24	0	21	0	35	0	140	0	140	0	140	0	3	4	0	3	4	0	...	12	0	12	0	9	0		
...	28	8	28	0	31	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	...	12	0	12	0	9	0		
...	22	8	23	0	26	0	3	5	0	3	5	0	...	11	0	11	0	8	8		
...	27	13	27	13	32	11	126	0	126	0	126	0	3	1	0	2	16	0	4	7	1	12	13	13	9	8	6
...	27	12	27	12	32	13	151	8	151	8	138	14	2	14	0	2	14	6	...	12	10	12	10	9	7		
...	20	0	20	0	23	0	160	0	160	0	120	0	3	10	0	3	12	0	...	11	0	11	0	8	0		
...	19	0	20	0	20	0	160	0	120	0	120	0	3	2	0	3	6	0	...	12	0	12	0	9	0		
...	19	0	19	0	20	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	...	11	8	11	8		
...	23	10	21	0	24	15	160	0	160	0	160	0	2	13	0	2	13	0	3	8	0	14	0	14	0	11	0
...	17	8	15	0	18	12	120	0	120	0	105	0	2	12	0	2	12	0	...	13	4	13	4	11	0		
...	15	0	12	0	16	0	120	0	120	0	128	0	3	2	0	3	2	0	3	12	0	12	12	12	12	9	3
...	24	0	24	0	21	0	180	0	180	0	160	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	...	9	0	9	0	7	0		
...	64	0	17	0	18	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	3	6	0	3	12	0	...	10	8	10	12	8	8		
Central Districts.																														
Calcutta																														
24 Pergunnahs																														
Nuddoa																														
Khoolna																														
Jessore																														
Moorshedabad																														
Dinagapore																														
Rajahshaye																														
Rangpore																														
Bogra																														
Pabna																														
Darjeeling																														
Jalpaiguri																														
Eastern Districts.																														
Dacca																														
Farreedpore																														
Backergunge																														
Mymensinga																														
Tipperah																														
Chittagong																														
Nonkholly																														
Chittagong Hill Tracts																														
Hill Tipperah																														
Bihar.																														
Patna																														
Gya																														
Shahabad																														
Durbhanga																														
Mozufferpore																														
Sarun																														
Chumpran																														
Monghyr																														
Bhagalpur																														
Purneah																														
Maldah																														
Sonthal Pergunnahs																														
Orissa.																														
Cuttack																														
Poores																														
Balasore																														
CHOTA NAGPUR.																														
South-Western Frontier Agency.																														
Hazáribága																														
Lohardugga																														
Singbhoom																														
Manbhoom																														

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar).			Sulrab M. (Cumbu, Rana, Panshiara & ...)		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	31 8	31 8	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 0	10 0	11 2	20 0	16 0	13 0	22 12	21 5	20 0	26 10	24 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goalpara	20 0	24 0	26 11	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 5	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garo Hills	4 0	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kamrup	16 0	16 0	17 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lokhipur	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mulandshahr . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorhwal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moradabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indoun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamul Pergunnahs . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Munimuri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etawah	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhansi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lalitpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Allahabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hammurpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaunpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azimgarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Benares . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghazipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Filibhit . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OUDH.	Lucknow . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Liso . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bara Banhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hardui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lysabad	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baraich . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gonda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rai Bareilly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB.	Sultanpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Delhi	19 0	19 8	19 12	25 0	25 8	27 8	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	25 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Meerut	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kanun	20 0	20 0	20 8	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Meerut	20 0	19 0	21 0	38 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Rohtak	18 8	18 0	21 8	24 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Bahawalpur	24 0	23 8	19 0	44 0	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Amritsar	24 0	23 8	22 4	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	14 0	40 0	40 0	38 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Ludhiana	25 8	26 0	21 8	40 0	38 0	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	42 0	40 0	34 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
PUNJAB.	Bahawalpur	16 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	25 8	26 0	21 4	42 0	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Jalandhar	27 0	26 0	22 8	36 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	36 0	38 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	18 0
	Hoshiarpur (a)	24 0	24 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	34 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kangra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

a Bajra and grain falling.

RS OF 80 TOLANS.

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

		QUANTITIES PER ACRE.																															
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Chonan, Jowar, Zeon, Sorghum).			Belted Millet (Carnum, Sorghum, Pennicaria).																
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.														
																				S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
PUNJAB—continued.	Amritsar	26	0	27	4	23	0	50	0	53	0	26	0	...	...	...	14	8	14	8	12	8	40	0	30	0	27	8	25	8	25	8
	Sialkot	29	0	28	0	21	0	45	0	47	0	32	0	...	...	...	18	0	17	0	14	0	34	0	34	0	29	0	27	0	27	0
	Gurdaspur (a)	32	0	32	0	25	0	48	0	45	0	32	0	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	12	0	36	0	36	0	28	0	24	0	24	0
	Lahore (b)	25	0	25	0	21	0	45	0	45	0	35	0	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	10	0	30	0	30	0	23	0	27	0	27	0
	Ferozepore (c)	23	0	23	0	20	0	48	0	42	0	34	0	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	32	0	...	...	...	...
	Gujranwala (d)	27	4	27	8	20	8	45	0	55	0	32	8	...	...	...	18	0	16	0	14	0	40	0	40	0	26	0	25	0	25	0
	Rawalpindi	22	4	24	0	17	0	40	0	40	0	25	0	...	...	...	15	0	14	4	8	12	38	0	40	0	25	0	37	8	35	0
	Jhelum	25	0	25	0	18	0	39	0	39	0	30	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	8	0	32	0	32	0	22	0	32	0	32	0
	Gujrat	29	12	29	4	20	6	48	0	46	0	30	12	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	8	0	40	0	40	0	28	0	10	0	33	8
	Shahpur (e)	23	0	22	0	16	4	35	0	34	0	26	0	...	...	...	14	0	12	0	11	12	30	0	30	0	20	0	32	0	32	0
	Mooltan	17	0	17	0	16	0	29	0	28	0	23	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	8	0	30	0	30	0	21	0	26	0	26	0
	Miang	20	8	20	0	17	8	34	8	35	0	23	0	...	...	...	8	0	8	0	10	12	32	0	30	0	26	0	22	0	22	0
	Montgomery	20	0	20	0	18	0	32	0	31	0	25	0	...	...	...	6	8	6	8	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh (f)	20	0	18	8	16	8	28	0	28	0	23	0	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	5	0	18	0	18	0	17	8	23	0	22	0
	Dera Ismail Khan (g)	21	9	19	15	17	4	33	0	28	4	30	0	...	...	...	9	1	9	1	7	8	40	0	34	0	23	1	43	1	42	0
Dera Ghazi Khan	18	2	18	7	15	10	28	12	26	4	19	12	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	7	8	31	9	32	3	21	4	31	4	31	12	
Bannu	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar (h)	19	14	19	10	11	13	39	0	36	0	29	0	...	...	...	11	6	10	12	6	5	33	0	33	0	23	6	25	0	21	15	
Kohat	18	10	18	3	13	4	20	5	29	5	23	1	...	...	...	12	12	14	0	12	12	35	12	35	12	21	0	35	12	37	0	
Hazara	25	8	...	...	15	0	42	0	42	0	29	8	...	...	...	12	0	13	0	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	...	...	...	...
GENERAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur	17	4	17	12	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	12	8	8	16	12	16	0	14	12	26	12	25	12	30	12	...	...
	Bhandara	17	0	19	8	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	9	0	9	12	10	0	23	0	23	4	18	0	21	4	24	0	21	0	...	...
	Chanda	19	0	19	4	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	16	0	14	8	26	0	27	0	37	0	...	...	...	...
	Warudha	19	0	19	0	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	9	8	8	12	14	0	12	4	12	4	23	0	23	0	34	0	...	...
	Balghat	17	0	17	0	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	28	0	28	0	27	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	18	0	17	12	20	0	21	0	20	0	17	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	17	0	15	0	16	0	30	0	28	0	27	0	19	0
	Saugor	19	8	19	0	31	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	8	0	11	0	11	0	9	0	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Junoh	23	0	22	8	36	8	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	13	8	13	8	17	0	14	8	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	18	0	17	8	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	8	13	0	20	0	17	8	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	20	0	20	0	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	16	0	16	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Petul	16	0	16	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	8	13	0	13	0	17	8	21	0	31	0	...	...
	Chhindwara	14	8	16	0	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	10	0	8	0	12	8	13	0	14	0	21	4	24	0	...	...	31	4
	Hoshangabad	15	7	15	7	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	5	0	4	0	13	0	13	0	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	16	8	16	8	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	10	8	13	0	13	0	11	8	24	0	80	0	40	4	22	0
	Nimar	16	0	16	0	16	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	13	0	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kampur	28	5	29	8	39	0	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	21	0	22	0	37	5	37	0	42	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	16	4	19	13	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	35	0	35	0	30	0	52	8	44	0	50	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur	36	0	42	0	64	0	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	36	0	60	0	40	0	54	0	80	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ARAKAN DIVISION.	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyaukse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	7	27	7	27	7	33	9	33	9	33	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	12	3	12	9	12	9	12	9	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangoon town	15	5	15	5	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	16	5	9	14	17	2	17	13	13	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	7	13	7	14	5	17	2	17	2	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	12	2	12	2	12	2
	Irrawaddy Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	14	5	14	5	19	8	10	8	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaccin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	10	12	13	0	14	11	14	11	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11	11	10	3	15	9	15	9	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetunyo	12	1	12	1	12	8
	Tenasserim Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	12	2	11	8	15	5	15	5	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulmein town	13	2	12	2
Amberst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	12	13	12	12	6	19	6	19	6	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	18	5	18	5	21	5	21	5	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shwaggyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	10	14	3	12	7	12	7	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	16	12	17	4	16	5	...	...	...	...	7	14	7	8	7	5	9	13	9	13	9	13	25	14	25	14	24	14	...	...	...
	Bolarum	18	13	20	4	18	1	...	...	...	...	7	8	7	6	7	11	10	0	10	0	9	10	30	14</							

(c) Lower rising.

(b) Jowar and gram falling.

(c) Barley and gram falling.

(4) Harley riding.

(4) Grain falling.

ERS OF 80 TOLANS.

- No wholesale salt sold.

BY THE COURT

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Hoima Sorghum.			Bulrush Millet (Cumbum, 1882), Pencillaria...		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MYSORE.	Bangalore	11 4	11 8	11 11	12 8	12 9	12 14	10 2	10 2	10 8	11 2	11 2	11 13	33 10	33 7	34 5	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 0	13 10	13 10	12 14	13 14	14 8	14 1	...	...	...	...	41 10	...
	Tumkur	14 8	14 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	12 4	12 4	10 4	12 8	13 0	11 0	9 12	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	37 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	12 0	12 0	10 8	12 8	13 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	14 11	14 11	11 9	15 12	15 12	12 10	10 8	10 8	9 12	12 10	13 10	12 14	35 11	35 11	31 0	...	...	...
	Kodur	15 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	38 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
COORG.	Chitaldroog	16 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	38 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
	Coorg	9 1	9 5	7 10	9 9	9 7	9 4	10 8	10 6	10 2	14 1	13 14	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaypore	17 0	17 0	14 8	24 8	24 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	21 0
	Kumbhgarh	17 0	16 8	17 8	27 8	27 0	27 4	8 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	10 0	9 0	27 0	26 8	27 0	20 0	19 0	21 0
	Kerrowlee	20 0	19 4	16 8	27 8	28 4	17 8	15 0	15 0	12 8	17 8	17 8	13 8	23 12	23 12	21 0	24 0	25 0	24 0
	Ulwur	20 2	20 2	18 1	29 15	29 5	22 11	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 7	12 4	11 12	28 10	28 11	22 0	24 0	25 0	24 0
	Bharpore (City)	18 13	19 3	16 0	29 4	29 8	21 8	6 12	6 12	6 8	11 0	11 0	7 0	26 12	26 4	20 0	24 0	25 0	24 0
RAJPOOTANA.	Ajmere	16 0	16 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Deoli Cantonment	17 8	17 4	20 10	22 5	24 4	24 1	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Krinpura	17 13	17 14	16 0	32 0	31 10	31 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
	Sirohee	16 0	17 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	17 0	17 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Abu	15 8	15 10	16 4	22 8	22 4	27 6	6 8	6 12	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	17 4
	Anand	17 4	17 0	18 0	23 8	25 4	34 0	7 0	7 4	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	19 8
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA.	Meywar (Oodeypore)	No return received																	
	Banawara (Meywar Agency)	...																	
	Partalgarh (")	19 1	19 11	20 5	...	...	...	10 5	10 0	8 2	13 5	12 8	11 4	...	...	...	24 6	19 10	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 8	...	16 9	25 0	...	24 6	6 4	...	5 0	7 8	...	6 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaner	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	3 0	6 10	6 10	6 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0
	Boondes	17 0	17 0	22 0	28 4	28 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	7 12	13 4	13 4	10 0	24 0	23 8	23 8	4 18	0 15	0 15
	Kotah	17 12	17 6	23 4	14 0	14 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	7 12	13 4	13 4	10 0	24 0	23 8	23 8	4 18	0 15	0 15
CENTRAL INDIA.	Tonk	15 6	15 8	18 2	24 1	24 2	21 13	7 0	7 0	7 8	9 14	9 8	9 8	27 8	25 14	22 14	20 8	20 8	20 8
	Jhalawar	16 2	15 7	20 11	11 15	12 0	17 14	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	8 13	20 6	20 7	21 28	4 18	6 18	6 18
	Shahpore	17 8	17 8	21 2	21 8	21 8	27 12	12 4	12 4	10 0	14 5	14 5	15 0	19 9	18 8	26 8	8 18	8 18	8 18
	Dholpur	18 5	18 12	16 12	30 1	30 0	20 1	10 2	10 2	9 0	12 6	12 6	12 6	29 12	27 6	21 27	6 21	8 27	8 27
	Indore	15 0	15 8	20 6	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	25 4	25 4	4 45	0 18	7 20	0 20
	Gwalior	17 3	16 13	17 5	21 13	21 15	20 1	7 13	7 13	7 1	10 5	10 5	10 1	23 12	23 1	1 19	18 21	8 21	0 15
	Goona	22 0	21 8	30 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	10 0	28 0	27 0	0 40	0 20	0 16	8 31
CENTRAL INDIA.	Ragholkhand (Buna)	19 12	20 0	22 0	35 0	33 10	35 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 12	22 0	21 0	34 8	35 0	0 26	0 28	15 28	0 13

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1882—concluded.

BEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Gram.										Firewood.			Salt.						Districts.		PROVINCE.											
Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1881.		Wholesale.		Retail.														
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.									
3	34	14	28	10	31	11	36	15	37	5	96	0	90	0	84	0	12	12	13	4	10	8	12	8	13	0	10	0	Bangalore			
0	35	0	33	0	37	10	37	10	39	14	172	6	172	6	172	6	13	8	13	8	11	1	13	3	13	3	10	13	Kolar			
0	46	0	32	0	43	0	45	0	46	0	340	0	340	0	340	0	12	0	12	8	10	0	11	8	12	0	9	8	Tumkur			
0	27	0	20	0	31	0	32	0	32	0	78	0	78	0	81	0	8	4	8	4	8	0	8	0	8	0	7	8	Mysore			
0	30	0	22	0	36	0	38	0	32	0	300	0	400	0	600	0	...	...	...	...	9	0	10	0	7	8	7	8	Hassan		
3	35	8	31	4	29	6	31	8	33	1	480	0	480	0	480	0	11	0	11	0	...	...	10	8	10	8	8	6	Shimoga		
0	25	0	22	0	23	0	23	0	22	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	...	...	...	...	10	0	11	0	8	0	8	0	Kadur		
0	58	0	44	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	8	0	8	0	16	0	8	0	8	0	16	0	Chitaldroog			
4	22	4	19	14	23	15	23	4	23	0	110	0	110	0	110	0	9	9	9	6	...	...	8	13	8	11	8	8	Coorg		
...	...	...	...	...	21	8	21	8	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	4	14	4	...	...	16	0	14	0	12	0	Jeypore		
...	...	...	...	...	25	8	25	8	26	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	16	0	12	8	...	...	Kishengurh	
...	...	...	...	...	28	12	28	12	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	14	6	...	...	14	0	14	0	10	8	...	...	Kerrowlee
...	...	...	...	...	29	0	28	3	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	15	13	...	...	15	5	15	4	12	10	...	...	Ulwur
...	...	...	...	...	26	12	26	0	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	12	5	...	...	12	0	11	13	11	8	...	...	Bhurspore (City)
...	...	...	...	...	24	0	24	0	22	0	70	0	70	0	50	0	17	0	17	0	...	...	15	0	15	0	12	8	...	...	Ajmere
...	...	...	...	...	24	10	24	0	22	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	14	0	...	...	12	12	12	12	11	8	...	...	Deoli Cantonment
...	...	...	...	...	23	11	23	12	19	13	160	0	160	0	160	0	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	...	...	13	13	12	4	12	0	...	...	Erinpura
...	...	...	...	...	26	0	27	0	22	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	0	3	0	...	...	12	5	12	5	11	7	...	...	Sirohee
...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	8	17	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	3	8	3	8	...	...	11	8	11	8	10	8	...	...	Abu
...	...	...	...	...	22	8	23	8	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	...	12	4	12	4	11	8	...	...	Aundra
...	25	0	24	0	32	0	3	4	3	9	6	12	5	11	2	8	0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	...	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	No return received	Meywar (Oodeypore)
...	...	...	...	...	26	14	25	0	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	6	...	...	...	15	7	15	8	7	12	...	...	Banswara (Meywar Agency)
...	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	Parabgarh (")
...	...	...	...	...	18	6	19	0	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	...	...	11	8	11	8	11	8	...	...	Marwar (Jodhpore)
...	...	...	...	...	30	4	30	4	28	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	12	12	12	10	8	12	6	12	8	...	...	...	...	Mikanoor
...	...	...	...	...	26	8	26	8	25	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	12	4	12	4	...	...	11	12	12	4	10	4	...	...	Bondree
...	...	...	...	...	24	1	23	15	20	13	160	0	160	0	80	0	13	8	13	8	11	1	13	4	13	0	...	...	...	...	Kotah
...	...	...	...	...	23	11	23	0	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	10	14	...	...	10	10	10	10	7	12	...	...	Tonk
...	...	...	...	...	21	13	21	0	21	2	160	0	160	0	160	0	14	0	14	3	11	2	13	13	14	0	...	...	...	...	Jhalhwar
...	...	...	...	...	27	9	27	4	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	13	3	11	4	12	6	12	6	10	5	...	...	Shahpore
...	...	...	...	...	20	0	20	3	28	3	100	0	100	0	100	0	12	5	12	5	...	...	12	2	12	5	7	1	...	...	Dholpur
...	...	...	...	...	28	5	23	1	19	11	91	4	91	4	91	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	14	11	14	9	15	...	...	Indore
...	27	0	25	8	33	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	12	0	12	0	11	8	11	8	10	8	Gwalior	
...	33	8	32	0	30	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	12	8	12	8	11	11	11	12	10	10	Goona	
...	Bagalkhand (Sutna)

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* Eight pies per bundle.

† Sea Salt.

‡ Earth Salt.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
AND OUDH.

No. 2017, dated Fort William, the 21st December 1882.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 372 of the 15th December, submitting a copy of a Resolution, No. 358 of the 5th idem, by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner on local self-government in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, together with copies of other papers bearing on that subject.

2. In reply, I am to convey the thanks of the Government of India to Sir Alfred Lyall for the manner in which he has sought to give effect to the wishes and policy of the Government of India so far as the circumstances of the provinces under his charge would appear to admit. The Governor General in Council is particularly glad to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor has found it possible to introduce a large measure of local self-government throughout the municipal towns of those provinces, and His Excellency in Council is sanguine that, under the able and judicious guidance of Sir Alfred Lyall, there will soon be realized not only in these towns but also in the interior of the more advanced districts, a steady and real progress in the work of training the people to the intelligent management of their own local affairs.

3. From paragraph 6 of the Resolution it appears that the District Boards will, for the present, consist of an incorporation of all the subordinate Tahsili Boards within the district area, all the members of the Tahsili Board being *ex-officio* members of the District Board. This arrangement will probably work fairly well in cases where the Tahsili Boards are not numerous and where the district area is moderate and communication easy; but it may possibly be found difficult, where the opposite conditions obtain, to secure a full and regular attendance of members at the meetings of the District Board. The Local Government may in such cases deem it desirable either to constitute more than one Central Board in the district, or to provide for the election of a limited number of delegates from each Tahsili Board as members of the Central Board, and provision for enabling this to be done may perhaps usefully be embodied in the legislation which will now have to be undertaken. The point is one which the Governor General in Council commends to the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. The Government of India will be glad to receive at an early date a rough draft of the amendments in the law which the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner considers to be necessary in order to give effect to the schemes now under acknowledgment.

No. 358, dated Camp Lucknow, the 5th December 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Read—

- (1) Resolutions by the Government of India (Department of Finance), Nos. 3353 and 3514, dated 30th September and 10th October 1881.
- (2) Resolutions by this Government, Nos. I to VIII of General Series, Decentralisation, Part II.—Administrative.
- (3) Resolution by the Government of India (Home Department), No. ¹⁷747-67, dated 18th May 1882.
- (4) Orders Nos. 145 and 147, dated 21st June 1882, and Nos. 160 and 162, dated 29th June 1882, issued by this Government to Divisional and District Officers.

- (5) Replies of Divisional and District Officers to above.
- (6) Resolution by this Government, No. 230, dated 7th August 1882.
- (7) Minute recorded by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, dated 22nd August 1882.
- (8) Report of Committee appointed under Resolution No. 230, dated 7th August 1882.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the first and second of the Resolutions quoted above, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in declaring the principles upon which the decentralised system of finance as revised and extended was to be applied to Provincial Governments and Administrations, announced his intention that that system should now be accompanied by a material development of local self-government, and indicated generally on what principles and by what methods it seemed desirable to proceed in re-constituting the local committees and investing them with larger financial and executive authority.

2. In accordance with the views and instructions communicated in those Resolutions, the system of local administration in these provinces was carefully revised and re-organised, upon the plan of extending the functions of the existing municipal and district committees, and of placing those bodies in a more independent position. To a considerable degree the arrangements prescribed by the Resolutions of this Government (Nos. I-VIII), cited in the preamble above, were put in force and are now in operation. Upon the issue, however, by the Supreme Government of a subsequent Resolution, dated 18th May 1882, which gave a wider scope to, and explanation of, the policy announced, and which defined, in modification of some of the instructions contained in the earlier Resolutions, the principles upon which local self-government should be established throughout India, it became incumbent upon the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to review the arrangements previously made.

3. Accordingly, steps were taken, first, to obtain regarding the more important points recommended for consideration on the subject of local self-government in these provinces, the opinions and suggestions of the chief officers of this Government, of the municipal and district committees, and of leading native gentlemen most interested and best qualified to advise. The inquiries thus instituted, which were prosecuted by officers in whose ability, experience, and impartiality the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has full confidence, procured from all the districts under this Government a valuable collection of information and practical advice. It is to be remembered that in these provinces the people at large have not yet had time perfectly to understand the principles or realise the objects of the new policy, both of which indeed are outside the circle of their ordinary experience; and that for the most part they cannot be expected, from want of the requisite preliminary knowledge, to be fully competent to advise as to details; but the Lieutenant-Governor nevertheless believes that the reports received may be taken as a fairly comprehensive representation of the present public opinion of the country upon the various points discussed. The second step was to appoint a committee of officers, selected from different parts of these provinces, with whom were associated four native gentlemen, for the careful consideration of the district and divisional reports and other papers (including a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 22nd August 1882), and for general consultation upon the main questions raised by the 18th May Resolution of the Government of India. To this committee Sir Alfred Lyall is much indebted for clear and well-reasoned conclusions upon all the principal matters referred for deliberation, especially upon the methods best adapted, in the present circumstances of the country, for carrying out the policy of local self-government as declared by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

4. In proceeding to deal with the various questions to be examined, it will be convenient to begin by considering shortly the constitution of municipalities; and the first point to be decided is whether each municipality should be left to determine for itself whether or not the system of appointing the members of the Municipal Board shall be by popular election, or whether election

should be authoritatively declared the only system of appointment now to be employed. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has resolved to accept the recommendation of a majority of the provincial committee, and to introduce the elective system into all the municipalities of these provinces, save such exceptional townships as Naini Tal and Fatehpur Sikri, where for particular reasons nomination by the Government had better for the present be retained. The elective system, in more or less completeness, is already in force in various places, although, as might perhaps have been expected, the privileges of voting and of candidature seem generally to have made little progress anywhere in popular regard, and to have been used sparingly, if not with indifference. In all countries the practice of popular election, upon any wide scale, extends slowly and by degrees. In India it is still unfamiliar; and the connection between the use of the suffrage and the administration of local affairs has not hitherto been so close and obvious as to invest the voting privilege with any striking character or remarkable value. Nevertheless, since increased attention to public affairs on the part of the more intelligent sections of the urban population throughout the country may now be anticipated, it is advisable that opportunity should be taken still further to test in various localities the suitability of the elective system as a means of enlisting the interest and securing the co-operation of the citizens in the management of local affairs. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore requests all district officers to arrange with those municipalities which do not already elect their committees, or which have not already submitted proposals for election, or which are not especially excepted, for the preparation of schemes for introducing the system as early as may be convenient. The municipal committees of those towns in which election is in force should also consider whether the present constitutions cannot be amended or improved; and everywhere the system should be given a fair field for real and effective operation. The Lieutenant-Governor has determined that all Honorary Magistrates, exercising powers within a municipality, shall *ex-officio* be members of the Municipal Board in addition to the elected members; but in all other respects the entire body will be chosen by some form of voting, and in many cases the Honorary Magistrates are already members, or are likely to be elected. The size and distribution of electoral wards, the number of members that should represent each ward, the qualification of voters and candidates, the registration of voters, the nomination of candidates, and the mode of recording votes, are matters for which the municipalities concerned will frame their own rules. But the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the majority of the provincial committee in deciding that for the purposes of complete representation, and with the object of avoiding confusion and securing the participation of inhabitants of different parts of each town in the elections, all municipalities should be divided into wards of moderate size, consisting either of large *muhallas* or of groups of *muhallas*, possessing from their contiguity or for other reasons interests and concerns to some extent in common. There is much force in the reasons given by the committee against introducing representation and voting by guilds, castes or sects, as this might in some places foster rivalries and prejudices which the present policy, if it succeeds in bringing together the representatives of the general community on the common ground of civil interests and local responsibility, may very much help to obliterate.

5. The second matter for consideration regarding the Municipal Boards is their chairmanship. In these provinces that position has been held almost invariably by an executive officer of the Government; and from the district and divisional reports it is evident that though in some towns it might be possible at once to substitute non-official for official chairmen, the sense of the municipalities generally is against compulsory substitution, and in favor of leaving the Boards to choose their own chairman. The matter was carefully discussed by the provincial committee, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner accepts the proposal of the majority (including all the native members) that, except in a few municipalities to be specified by the Government, where the presidentship of the chief district officer is for the present necessary, Municipal Boards shall be at liberty to choose their own chairman,

official or non-official, as may seem to them proper. Accordingly steps will be taken by the Government for ascertaining in what municipalities the chief district officer must, at least for a period, remain as chairman, either in order that he may have time to transfer functions and accounts, often onerous and complicated, to a non-official successor, or for lack of a qualified non-official to deal with special circumstances, or by reason of the expressed wish of the Municipal Board itself. In other municipalities, including all those not situated at the head-quarters of districts, the Boards will elect their chairman, official or non-official, who will for the present hold office for the period of one year, and who may afterwards be re-elected. When a non-official member of Municipal Board is chosen to be chairman, he shall for a period of his tenure of office be appointed an Honorary Magistrate by the Government.

6. The foregoing are the principal points in the constitution of Municipal Boards that seem to require separate and special orders; and in passing from them to the examination of the more complex questions affecting the constitution and functions of the District Boards, the first thing to be determined is the territorial jurisdiction of the Boards now to be formed. At present there is a single Board in each district, formed of members resident in various parts of the district, who meet periodically as an undivided administrative and executive body at the head-quarters of the district. The almost unanimous opinion of those who have been consulted throughout the provinces is in favour of modifying this arrangement by constituting Boards of each tahsil or fiscal sub-division of the district, not as independent bodies, but as local sub-committees of the central District Board, exercising considerable power and discretion in all matters within the sub-divisional circle. The members of the subordinate Boards would invariably be members of the District Board, which would in fact be an incorporation of the different subordinate Boards within the district area, and would from time to time meet at the head-quarters of the district for the purpose of collective administration. The arguments for the adoption of this plan, drawn mainly from the reports of the district and divisional officers, are ably summed up in paragraphs 4 to 7 of the report of the provincial committee, where is also explained the reciprocal relations to be established between the subordinate and the central Boards. In a few exceptionally situated localities, such, for example, as the hill country of Kumaun and the sub-montane Tarai, it may for the present be advisable to retain the existing constitution of Local Boards; and there may possibly be districts whose local peculiarities may render preferable the distribution of the whole area into other sub-divisions than the tahsil circles. But for the provinces generally the Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the arguments in favour of making the area of each subordinate Board's jurisdiction coterminous with a tahsil; and this plan has accordingly been adopted. On the one hand, the formation of representative Boards for the chief subordinate divisions of each district will ensure better knowledge of and attention to local wants, more regular attendance at Board meetings, closer supervision over the departments under local management, and prompter and more effective execution of local works, than is possible with a single District Board, meeting only at head-quarters. On the other hand, to make separate and independent units of local administration within each district would tend to break up piecemeal the organisation of the district, and, while increasing the necessity for, would throw serious difficulty in the way of, the constant exercise of central direction and control. For it must be admitted that there is little or no prospect of obtaining for Sub-divisional Boards throughout the provinces, or even in different parts of many districts, an equal standard or anything like a level, of general intelligence and working capacity. To set up all these Boards as separate administrative bodies, would be to accept the risk of great and confusing variety in the results of their administration, a risk that would be greatest in the remote and backward tracts, where intelligence and energy are often most required, and where these qualities are of course least likely to be available on the spot. The business of settling matters of finance and adjusting public interests between the several Sub-divisional Boards concerned in them, would cause much correspondence and would lead to the multiplication of petty offices, with the probable consequence of wasting much

money and time on establishments, and in the preparation, submission, and scrutiny of returns and reports. The plan of making the central District Board an aggregate of the Sub-divisional Boards is, on the contrary, in many ways favourable to the adjustment of the mutual relation between the various subordinate Boards, and between them and the central Board; while it appears to be the best arrangement for maintaining a consistent and systematic administration of local affairs throughout the district. Moreover, upon no other system could the minor bodies generally rely upon securing the membership of the leading men within their jurisdiction; while, lastly, the plan has the great advantage of reducing to a minimum the necessity for official superintendence and interference. If the Sub-divisional Boards were independent, the expedient of placing them in different classes for the purpose of graduating their powers according to the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the provinces and of districts, would in the beginning probably be unavoidable. But all such intermediate classifications are apt to affect the simplicity of the broad ground-work and fundamental principle of self-government; and the Lieutenant-Governor infinitely prefers that the District Board, which will be by far the best judge of the claims and capabilities of each section of its own body, should delegate the proper degree of power and allot the requisite amount of funds to each interior circle. It will be for the District Board, as composed of members representing all parts of the district, to act, after full consultation, upon the system thus sketched out, and to draw up a scheme explaining the arrangements made for distributing the work of local administration to its various subordinate Boards and adjusting their mutual relations.

7. The second point to be determined is the constitution of the District Boards is the method of appointing their members. Whether and to what extent or proportion the membership of the Boards should be determined by election, was specially referred for inquiry and opinion to all the districts of the provinces; the point was discussed in every district, with the result described in the district and divisional reports; and, as is shown in the committee's report, it is closely debated by the provincial committee. The large towns are much alike everywhere: they are always centres of comparative wealth and intelligence; they form constituencies easily represented; and their administration is always open to public observation and criticism. But the ordinary Indian districts possess none of these characteristics; and as far as can be judged from these papers, the balance of native opinion preponderates decidedly against the unrestricted introduction into them of the elective system. Such a step certainly appears inadvisable at the present time, when the state of society varies so widely in different parts of the country, when the whole principle of self-government is novel and imperfectly understood, and when the practice of general election is not only unknown outside the towns, but is apparently not in accord with the feelings and ideas of those classes of the community that have the largest interest in local self-government, and to whom we must look for its success. It is manifest that local self-government—meaning a system of administration by the gratuitous exertions of persons best acquainted with the characteristics and needs of the neighbourhoods in which they are interested, and possessed of means, leisure, and public spirit enabling and impelling them to devote themselves to that administration—cannot be initiated and developed into real independence except by the co-operation of these classes, represented by men who can lead and will be trusted by the community at large. This is how all systems of local representation have begun in all times and countries; so that it would be remarkable if in such a country as India the best way of beginning were found to be by popular suffrage. That the services of such persons could be secured by open election, that they themselves would seek election, or would generally allow their names to be submitted for the purpose, seems from all the information hitherto collected to be questionable. If therefore we find that the views and prepossessions, as far as they have been elicited, of persons qualified to form a judgment on the best mode of initiating local self-government in the extensive districts of these provinces, are largely in favour of leaving at the outset the constitution of the Local Boards more or less in the hands of the Government, there seems to be

no sufficient reason for endeavouring, almost on the spur of the moment, to invent any such elective machinery as would necessarily raise numerous and various questions of franchise and voting rights, and all the practical difficulties inseparable from the attempt to adjust an arbitrary system to the diverse circumstances of the country. In short, the solid and universally recognised fact that local self-government depends absolutely for its success upon the character and ability of those to whom it is entrusted, has led the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to the conviction that in inaugurating the policy in the districts, a system of careful and consultative nomination by Government of the electoral body is preferable to election by untried and unfamiliar methods. Sir Alfred Lyall believes that this conclusion is supported by the judgment and conforms to the present wishes of a large majority of the people.

8. Having regard, then, to the extreme importance of placing in competent hands the duties and responsibilities of district administration in the beginning of what is avowedly an experiment, and of maintaining the continuity of existing arrangements which imply (in such matters as, for example, education and sanitation) a standard of civilisation in advance of the average intelligence and culture of native society, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided to adopt in principle the recommendation formulated in the 9th paragraph of the provincial committee's report. The committee proposed that the Government should nominate for each tahsil an electoral body which should elect a certain number of its members to form the tahsil or Sub-divisional Board. They advised, also, that a minimum qualification (on the basis of land-revenue or license-tax assessment) should be fixed, and that details might be left to be settled by local officers. But the differences in the distribution of the population, of wealth, and of property in land, between and within different districts, are so large and manifold, that after much examination of the question it has been found impracticable to fix any comprehensive qualification for election purposes, much less to devise methods of canvassing and election that would be everywhere applicable or universally acceptable. The only comprehensive plan that can be laid down at the first introduction of the system is to determine, with reference to the area, revenue and tenures, population, wealth, and to other conditions and special features of each sub-division, how many persons, not being salaried officers of the Government, should fairly represent its inhabitants and interests. The district officer must then be empowered to prepare in each district the measures that may be most convenient and appropriate to its circumstances and peculiarities, for ascertaining how many suitable persons are available in its sub-divisions, and how they can best be chosen. The proceedings taken will be reported to the Government, and the lists of electors that are drawn up will be duly placed on record. As soon as the lists are complete, the electors will be asked to return from among their own body, by such method as many seem appropriate or necessary, the members of the Sub-divisional Board, who will hold office for a term of three years. All Honorary Magistrates will *ex-officio* be members of the electoral body for the sub-division in which they exercise jurisdiction; and for the head-quarters sub-division of the district the nomination will usually include a larger number of residents of property and influence than for the outlying sub-divisions. As a general rule, the electors should be residents of the sub-divisions for which they have a vote; but exceptions will be allowed, since residence is not necessarily a condition of interest in and knowledge of a locality, and the possession of a certain amount of landed property or of a place of business in a sub-division should qualify a person otherwise suitable. Accordingly, the Lieutenant-Governor directs that each Commissioner, in consultation with the chief officers of the district and the existing local committees, shall propose the number of electors to be fixed for each sub-division, and shall decide by what method the lists of the persons who are qualified and prepared to serve can best be filled up. It is not essential that the standard number of electors, which may vary in different districts and sub-divisions, shall in all parts of the country be at once nominated, though the full number of names should be sent up whenever this is not impossible. It may in some few places be sufficient to determine

that standard, and to appoint at once as many persons as may be fit and willing to serve, leaving room for additions to be made according to requirements and opportunities. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is disposed to consider that the maximum number of the electoral body for a sub-division should be 100, and the minimum 25, and that the lists should be revised from time to time at intervals, at the longest, of three years. The number of members to be elected to each Sub-divisional Board should not exceed 8; and as vacancies take place from death, resignation, or other causes, the electoral body should be required to elect new members, who shall serve for the remainder of the Board's term of office. In a few outlying and sparsely populated tracts it may not be found possible to appoint a sufficiently large electoral body, and it may therefore be expedient and even unavoidable to proceed to the direct nomination of the Sub-divisional Boards; but it is hoped that in almost all parts of the country a sufficient number of electors may be found to give latitude in the choice of the members of the Boards. These details, however, are committed to the careful attention of Commissioners, who will have the goodness to report, before the end of the present official year, the conclusions eventually arrived at, and to submit, for sanction and publication in the Government Gazette, the names of the members of the Boards who have been elected or nominated. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the unanimous opinion expressed by the provincial committee that it is inexpedient to confer honorary titles *ex-officio* upon the members of Local Boards, seeing that the value of such titles is likely to be depreciated by their too general conferment; and all that appears to be required is the separate issue by the Government to each member of Local Boards of the notification of his appointment.

9. Upon the third point of importance in the constitution of the District and Sub-divisional Boards, namely, the appointment of their chairmen, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner observes that the question of the chairmanship of the District Board was the subject of prolonged discussion by the provincial committee. Their finding coincides in principle with the opinions and prepossessions generally elicited by the district inquiries and recorded in the district and divisional reports. Of the four native members of the provincial committee, three strenuously insisted upon the necessity for maintaining, by law, the chief district officer as chairman of the District Board. The fourth, a gentleman of large property and influence in his own district, held a different opinion; though it may be added that, while he is said to be exceedingly well fitted for the chairmanship, he had nevertheless declined the office in his own district on the grounds of indifferent health, want of leisure, and residence at a distance from head-quarters. And the district and divisional reports, which in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion evince on the part of the writers a most satisfactory disposition to interpret the genuine feeling and wishes of the people, indicate clearly that the main current of native opinion runs decidedly towards maintaining the position of the chief district officer at the head of local affairs, until some experience in the transaction of public business and the management of committees has been gained by leading members of the native community. It is beyond doubt expedient that the District Board should be exempt from official pressure and unnecessary interference; but the Lieutenant-Governor is confident that in these provinces all district officers are thoroughly prepared to give every facility and aid to the policy of the Supreme Government, and to promote whatever measures may be adopted for its introduction. There is accordingly, in Sir Alfred Lyall's opinion, no reason why due weight should not attach to the able and impartial reports of the officers best qualified to inform and advise their Government, when they declare that the native community, so far as it has been consulted, has expressed itself very widely in favour of retaining for the present the district officer as chairman of the District Board. It seems that the district officer is trusted and preferred, in the existing complexion of local affairs and feelings, for sound and practical reasons. There can be no question that the experience and business habits of an official chairman will at first be of great assistance to the District Boards; and there must also be

borne in mind the strong probability that the Boards will for a time need much direction and advice, possibly even admonition and control; especially where distinctions of creed or caste, or other differences, still keep alive the germs of antagonism among sections of the native community. It may be inferred that, in the majority of districts, the choice will be found to lie between, on the one hand, guiding the Boards by recognised official presidents, who have all the details of business at their command, and respecting whose impartiality as between the various prepossessions and motives of their own members the Boards seem to have no distrust, and, on the other hand, directing their course from the outside by checks, interference, and revision. For the more completely the official element is eliminated from the Board's constitution, the greater will be the need for enforcing a system of external superintendence. Under the former plan there is every prospect, looking to the spirit in which the new policy has been accepted by the officers under this Government, that the Boards, working in harmony with other parts of the public administration, will rapidly acquire experience and self-confidence fitting them for larger independence. And it has to be remembered that the machinery for external control upon which the latter system would be altogether based, though it cannot be wholly dispensed with, requires to be employed with great judgment and much reserve; otherwise we may have controversy instead of co-operation; and the effect may be to weaken rather than to strengthen the good understanding that it is most desirable and even necessary to preserve between the District Boards and the provincial authorities.

10. But however this may be, the middle course recommended by the committee in the 12th paragraph of their report, which course the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided, with a slight amendment, to adopt, will further test the wishes of the country, and will allow time for opinion to form and show itself among the District Boards themselves. The committee recommend that the district officer shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the District Board, except when the Board, on application made to the Government by a majority of the members, receive permission to elect a non-official chairman from their own body. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner agrees to the principle with this modification, that as soon as all the members of the District Boards shall have been chosen, or at some time before the end of the present official year, they shall be invited to assemble for the purpose of deciding whether they wish to proceed to the election of a non-official chairman, or whether they will leave their chairman's appointment in the hands of the Local Government. If the Board by a majority, at a full meeting of not less than three-fourths of the whole body, decide to propose one of their own number to be their chairman, the Lieutenant-Governor will give their nomination his best consideration, and nothing except some plain reason, to be formally shown and recorded, will prevent him from acceding to their wishes. If, on the other hand, the appointment is left to the Local Government, the ordinary result will be that the chief district officer will be empowered to assume the chairmanship of the newly-constituted District Boards for the first term of office, after which it shall be open to the Boards to consider again the propriety of proposing to elect non-official chairmen. In any case, they shall proceed immediately to the election of a vice-president, or if the Board be a large one, of two vice-presidents; and these officers of the Board shall preside at ordinary meetings at which the presence of the president is not required. In districts in which the nomination of a non-official chairman has been confirmed, the appointment will take effect by notification in the Government Gazette.

11. A majority of the provincial committee was of opinion that no permanent chairman should be appointed by the Sub-divisional Boards, that it would be sufficient for these Boards to elect a chairman at each meeting, and that the special executive duties that otherwise would devolve on the permanent chairman might be entrusted to the permanent secretary. It is, however, to be observed that some element of permanency in the office of president of the Sub-divisional Boards seems necessary, particularly at first, for the proper

transaction of business and in order to preserve continuity of administration and uniformity of procedure. It is understood that in all countries standing executive Boards elect their chairmen for a period more or less prolonged; because the chairman's duty is to hold the balance among parties, and generally to conduct discussion. And in this country as elsewhere, to require the executive Boards for local administration to elect a fresh chairman whenever they meet, would be to open a door to much change and contention, since any decided difference of opinion on matters before the Board might lead to a contest at each meeting over the election of the chairman. For these reasons, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, agreeing with the minority of the provincial committee, directs that a chairman, who shall hold office for not less than one year, and for such longer period as the Board may deem advisable, shall be elected by each Sub-divisional Board.

12. A few points remain that are common to the constitution of both Municipal and District Boards, and that may be discussed with reference to both. First, in regard to the secretaryship of Municipal, District, and Sub-divisional Boards, the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner concurs in the proposals of the provincial committee. Every Board shall have one or more permanent secretaries, who shall be appointed by the Board itself, and shall be paid or unpaid as the Board may determine, provided always that if the secretary be a member of the Board, he shall receive from it no remuneration, and that a Municipal Board may for special reasons apply to the Government for the services as secretary of any native officer stationed in the district, who, if the application is sanctioned, will then become a member of the Board. The secretary will ordinarily be charged with the correspondence and with making proper arrangements, in consultation with the chairman, for the execution of works and measures passed by the Board. Knowledge of the English language is not indispensable in the secretary or chairman, as the language used in the discussions and records of the Board should be a point for the Board's decision. The existing rules for the guidance of municipal and local committees should be followed in conducting business; but Municipal and District Boards may make rules for their own guidance; and, subject to the approval of the District Board, the Sub-divisional Boards may also do so for themselves. The strength and cost of the office establishments to be employed by the Boards may in a great measure be left to be determined by the Boards themselves; though the first proposals of the District Boards should be passed by the Commissioner of the Division, who will see that the establishments entertained in different districts are, as far as funds and the work to be done admit, fixed at the outset according to a uniform standard. The Commissioner shall be the channel of communication between the Municipal and District Boards and the Government.

13. A second point is the membership of officers of the Government, other than the chief executive officer of the district, on Municipal and District Boards. This subject has been discussed by the provincial committee in paragraphs 15-18 and 25 of their report; and in the conclusions of the committee the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is disposed for the most part, though not altogether, to agree. It is advisable that membership of the Boards, Municipal and District, by virtue of salaried office under Government should cease, and that, unless popularly elected, Government officials should not be appointed members of the Municipal Boards. But in regard to Tahsildars, the feeling and opinion of the country, as ascertained and reported by the district and divisional officers, is almost unanimously in favour of their being members of the District Boards; and this fact, combined with the strong recommendation of the majority of the provincial committee, has led the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to decide that the Tahsildar shall be ordinarily nominated to the Board of his sub-division and shall be eligible like other members for appointment to its chairmanship and secretaryship. Assuming that for some time to come many Sub-divisional Boards will need control and guidance, the Lieutenant-Governor must repeat his conviction that for the present the arrangement which is preferable and will be more popular is not a

system relying for guidance upon external check and revision only, but a system that allows the presence upon the Board of at least one local officer whose position enables him to give material aid of various kinds in the transaction of business. Nor is the Lieutenant-Governor prepared to lay down the rule that State employ should absolutely disqualify native officers, other than Tahsildars, from membership of the District Boards, though such appointments will usually be made upon special exigencies. But since the Tahsildars of a district, if assembled together upon the central District Board, might exercise considerable official influence, the Lieutenant-Governor is willing to direct that, while all members of the Sub-divisional Boards are also members of the District Board, the Tahsildars shall not attend the District Board meetings unless summoned by that Board for reasons to be specially recorded by it.

14. The position in regard to Municipal, District, and Sub-divisional Boards, of the special officers who are attached locally to such State Departments as Public Works, Public Instruction, and Sanitation, is a third point of detail requiring separate consideration. The provincial committee has advised that the Executive Engineer should not, and that the Inspector of Schools and the Civil Surgeon should, be members of the District Board, and that all of these officials should not be members of Municipal Boards. In this conclusion of the committee the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner does not altogether agree. The Civil Surgeon represents in his district the Sanitary Department of the State, while the Executive Engineer and the Inspector of Schools are in their divisions the advisers and inspectors of their respective departments; so that there is practically little or no essential difference in the character of the relative functions of these officials. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, following the analogy of systems elsewhere in force, it is of much importance, on the one hand, that the Boards should be able to act in consultation with the skilled departmental advisers of the Government, and on the other hand, that in important cases the views and conclusions of the Government should be explained to the Boards through the medium of the professional or scientific advisers of the State. Accordingly, the plan approved by him is that, while the officers referred to shall be entitled to attend meetings of Municipal, District, and Sub-divisional Boards in order to explain the objects and principles of the Government in dealing with the subject-matter of their departments, and if necessary to draw attention to cases requiring early orders, their functions shall be confined to their specialities, and they shall have the right to be present and to speak without being members. It may not ordinarily be necessary for them to attend Board meetings, for many cases will be disposed of by correspondence; but in important and difficult questions, especially those in which principles are involved, personal attendance and participation in discussion will unquestionably facilitate and expedite decision; and upon such occasions they will be expected to exercise their right of representing the Government.

15. Lastly, in the 19th, 26th, and 59th paragraphs of the report submitted by the provincial committee, the subject of the control to be exercised over Boards, Municipal and District, by the district officer and the Government is discussed; and in the 19th paragraph the arguments and views of the majority and minority of the committee are clearly set out. The conclusion of the majority was to the effect that, while copies of the proceedings of all Board meetings should be promptly submitted for the information of the district officer, the latter, whether a member of the Board or not, should have power to advise the Board, to examine its records and call for and criticise its proceedings, and to suspend its action provisionally pending reference to the Commissioner and the Government. Upon this the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner would remark that if the general result of the reforms now contemplated were to make the district officer entirely responsible as an independent supervising authority for the control and direction of the Boards' proceedings, and thus to substitute stringent powers of suspension and revision from without for recognised predominance within, it is doubtful whether the cause of local self-government would gain by the change, and whether the

native community generally and the Boards in particular would welcome it. This was the view of the four native members, who voted with the minority of the committee; while there is also the separate question whether the powers which the majority of the committee would confer upon the district officer are compatible with his position as chairman of a Municipal or District Board. It would, for example, hardly be in keeping with his position as member and chairman of one of these Boards that he should be able summarily to suspend, by the exercise of his external authority, measures passed by the Board against his vote; for nothing would be more likely to raise misunderstandings between the Boards and Government, and by suppressing independence of opinion and action, to deprive the new policy of its chief meaning and design. Such a power of veto as was suggested by the majority of the committee would, unless used with great discretion and forbearance, either reduce the Board's discussions on any really debateable points to a mere form, or else disappoint and mortify members heartily interested in the free expression and enforcement of their views. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore considers that, although copies of the proceedings of meetings should be submitted to the district officer, who should be authorised and enjoined to make suggestions to the Boards and to call for their records, and to report where necessary his comments and objections to superior authority, the power of provisionally suspending the action of District Boards should rest with the Commissioner of the Division, who, should he after reference to the Board feel obliged to exercise it, must at once report the circumstances to the Government for confirmation. The business of District Boards may be important, but it is not likely, except in very rare instances, to be urgent; and since the ordinary law gives to Magistrates ample power of interference when the public peace or the public health requires the adoption of prompt and decisive measures, it is hardly conceivable that the delay involved in a reference to the Commissioner would give rise to public inconvenience or loss. In regard, however, to Municipal Boards, which may have to confront emergencies arising in large towns, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that a power of provisional suspension may properly be reserved to the chief executive officer of the district, who will not so ordinarily belong to the Boards. But he will of course report his action without delay for the information and orders of Government. The measure of control over the Boards that the Lieutenant-Governor thus proposes to provide, will be embodied in the new laws that will be required for the completion of the scheme of local self-government in these provinces.

16. The foregoing paragraphs deal with the principles and contain all the directions, affecting the constitution and functions of Local Boards, that it seems necessary to explain at present; and there remain for consideration and decision only certain matters of administrative detail connected mainly with local finance. Such of the financial questions of detail as depend upon the adjustment of responsibility between the Provincial Government and the Local Boards, and between District and Municipal Boards, will be treated in a separate Resolution; and it will here be sufficient to indicate generally the principles upon which the adjustments will be carried out.

17. The first of the questions to be considered is the extent to which municipal funds may fairly be relieved of police charges and the method of adjusting the charges for which they are fairly liable. The question was discussed by the provincial committee, and the unanimous conclusion of the committee is stated in the 27th paragraph of their report:—

“The preservation of peace and the prosecution and detection of crime are duties for which municipal revenues can hardly be said to be fairly liable, as these duties seem to devolve more equitably on the central Government of the country than on the scattered municipal towns. But the cost of watch and ward, including under this term such additional duties of a miscellaneous kind (*e.g.*, the enforcement of sanitary rules and the regulation of intra-municipal traffic) as clearly appertain to municipal police, appears to be *the* one of all others that can with most fairness and propriety be debited to municipal funds,

and paid for by the people whose interests and property are the immediate objects of the guardianship of the *chaukidari* force."

The conclusion is supported by the analogy of small towns under Act XX of 1856 and of rural villages, where the watchmen are paid, not from the general revenues of the country, but from funds raised locally, in the former by a house-tax levied for the purpose under the Act, in the latter by the local cess levied from landholders along with the land-revenue under Act III of 1878. The principle stated by the committee appears incontrovertible. For since the inhabitants of small towns and the landholders in villages, in accordance with the long established custom and law of the country, are required to pay for the services of the watchmen who remain on watch at night, who report crime, and who are empowered to challenge and arrest thieves and persons carrying suspicious property within their beats, there is no reason why the inhabitants of the larger towns (in many of which Act XX of 1856 was formerly in force) should, merely through the transformation of the town into a municipality, be altogether exempted from the charge. It is true that many municipalities have, in addition to the legitimate cost for watch and ward, been required to share the cost of the provincial police employed within their limits; but this arrangement, which is manifestly unfair, will be cancelled; and it now remains only to determine how the legitimate charge for watch and ward is to be computed and adjusted. In a few municipalities the town watchmen as a distinct body have been abolished, their places being taken by regular police, who form one force, and are paid on the same scale, with the district police stationed within the municipality; while in the majority of the municipalities the town watchmen form a separate body, wear a distinctive uniform, and not being liable for service outside their own town, are paid, like the watchmen in small towns and villages, at lower rates than the regular police. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner prefers the latter system, because it marks off a separate body of men for municipal service; but he directs that the question be considered by Municipal Boards in consultation with the Magistrate of the district and the Inspector-General of Police, and that each Board be left to decide which system it will adopt. One condition only must be imposed, namely, that should the former system be preferred, men of the regular police serving as town watchmen shall, while so employed, be relieved of all duties (such as the serving of summonses, the execution of warrants, and the like) that do not belong to the duty of the village and town watchman. Similarly, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner leaves it to each Municipal Board, in consultation with the district authorities and the Inspector-General of Police, to determine what the strength of the town police shall be, and if it is retained as a distinct body, what shall be the rates of pay and the manner of appointing and promoting the men. It is indispensable that the Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police should have over the town police the same disciplinary authority as they have over the watchmen of small towns and villages; but in municipalities where the town police is retained as a separate body, it will be advisable that, subject to approval by the Magistrate, the watchmen should, on the analogy of the arrangements in force for the appointment of village watchmen, receive appointment and promotion from the Municipal Board.

18. The relation between the District and Municipal Boards in respect to institutions, such as schools and dispensaries, in which both are concerned, involves two questions, one pecuniary, the other administrative. In regard to the financial responsibility of the several Boards, the suggestion of the provincial committee, recorded in the 28th paragraph of their report, for the adjustment by mutual arrangement of the cost of the common institutions according to the proportions in which they are attended from town or district, approves itself to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. The question of administrative control is not quite so simple, but as a general rule, administrative control should follow financial responsibility; and where two or more Boards are financially responsible for any institution, control should be exercised over it by a joint committee formed of members delegated

from the Boards concerned; reports, budgets, and other returns submitted to the district officer or to official departments being sent through the Board which can more conveniently forward them. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that no provision is necessary for the special association with the District or Municipal Board of subscribers to dispensaries, since it is likely that influential subscribers will themselves be on one or other of the Boards, or be adequately represented by some of the members. In respect to High or Zila Schools, the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to accept to a certain extent the recommendation of the provincial committee. These schools, mostly situated within municipal limits but attended by boys whose homes are without as well as by boys whose homes are within the municipality, will in most districts be, as regards financial responsibility, institutions common to both the Municipal and the District Board, and would therefore be controlled by the joint committee. But the Lieutenant-Governor would not withdraw from the Board's committee the power of visiting, inspecting, and reporting upon these schools; and these powers will accordingly be retained, in addition to the control over endowments, boarding-houses, and local scholarships. In other respects, as, for example, the exercise of authority over teachers and servants, the regulation of studies and examinations, and the classification of pupils, the schools will continue entirely under the charge of the Department of Public Instruction.

19. The provincial committee have gone at some length into the relation of the Department of Public Works to the Local Boards, more especially the District Board, and have advocated some important changes in the existing arrangements for carrying out local works. The subject in its details falls beyond the immediate range of the present Resolution; and before final orders can be given, the views of the committee must be considered in the Public Works Department. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner however agrees in the general principles that the District Board should, like Municipal Boards, have very large discretion in the expenditure on local works of money at their credit, that the system of sanctioning their projects and keeping and auditing their accounts should be as simple and easy as is compatible with safety and regularity, and that the officers of the Public Works Department should report upon all important projects, and finally, after inspection, upon their execution.

20. It remains to examine the questions, which are of great importance, involved in framing a scheme of local finance. In the first place, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner accepts the principles set forth in the third paragraph of the provincial committee's report, that the income of Local Boards shall, subject to the proper maintenance of the institutions and works transferred to them, be utilised in projects designed and approved by the Boards; that the District Boards shall, for a term of years, be placed in secure possession of a distinct assignment of funds; and that, at least within the limits of that term, the unexpended balances of one year shall be available for expenditure by the District Boards in the following years.

21. Secondly, the chief source of the income of District Boards is, and must continue to be, the local rates, which are levied along with the land-revenue. Under the existing law a fixed proportion of these rates is appropriated to certain provincial purposes, namely, protection against famine and the construction of railways and canals; while the greater part is available for expenditure upon the rural police or village watchmen, the district post, schools, dispensaries, roads, and other institutions and works of public utility. It will be necessary to amend the law (Acts III and IV of 1878) under which the local rates are levied and local affairs are at present administered, in order to give legal force to the new administrative arrangements described in preceding paragraphs; and it will be also advisable, while maintaining the rate's percentage and the method of collection, to treat the portion devoted to provincial purposes separately from the portion which, being levied for expenditure managed by the District Boards, will be entirely at the Board's disposal. As far as possible the latter portion will be made over to the District Boards

without deductions for central establishments, the charge for these being debited to provincial accounts.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner further approves generally, subject to detailed adjustment, of the transfer to the District Boards of ferries, pounds, nazul, and the other items specified in the 46th paragraph of the provincial committee's report, both as regards income and expenditure on one side, and control and management on the other. In respect, however, of any of these items in the management of which the Boards may deem the assistance of the district officer necessary, they may be allowed to apply for it.

23. Again, the transfer to Local Boards of the management of excise has been referred to in the report of the provincial committee; but although the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner does not altogether discard the notion of eventually discovering some means of subjecting excise to local management, no practicable scheme has suggested itself, and the question may for the present be laid aside. The only other source of income that has been proposed as suitable, along with its management, for assignment to Local Boards is the license-tax. The proposal for the transfer of this tax was, however, negatived by a majority of the provincial committee for reasons which, though by no means exhausting the case against the transfer, seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be sound and valid; nor is their weight materially counterbalanced, in Sir Alfred Lyall's judgment, by the arguments of the minority in favour of the proposal. The policy of local self-government has been adopted because the system of committing local affairs to local management is now universally accepted as a necessary element of well-ordered administration. But the people of this country, who have been taxed from time immemorial, are not so backward in this branch of political education as still to need to be taught that taxes are necessary and that the payment of them cannot, with due regard to the public interest, be made pleasant. And it is to be recollected that a general tax upon trades and occupations is in no proper sense a local tax; that it is as yet untried in the category of local taxes; and that its management has never, in the Lieutenant-Governor's knowledge, been undertaken by Local Boards of the character now to be instituted. Whether such Boards, unless largely composed of commercial men, would possess a knowledge of the profits of bankers and traders in a district sufficient to enable them to make a just assessment, is open to question. But however this may be, the proper taxation of trades and professions is no essential part of local self-government; and the Lieutenant-Governor does not feel himself justified, at the outset of a new and experimental system, in imposing on gentlemen, who will be asked to undertake much gratuitous labour, an onerous and possibly invidious responsibility that they seem, reasonably enough, somewhat unwilling to assume.

24. There are besides other reasons why it seems inexpedient to make over the license-tax to the Local Boards. If the tax be treated as a local one, its management and income should be assigned to the Boards holding jurisdiction over the areas in which the persons taxed have their places of business. As a number of these persons carry on their trades and occupations in municipalities, it would follow that a considerable part of the tax would be transferred to Municipal Boards at the expense of the general revenues of the country, a result that does not seem at present to be either necessary or desirable, particularly as the provincial revenues are already relieving the towns from the cost of their police. We should therefore have some disarrangement of local finance, and risks of inequality and mistakes in assessment arising from the creation of a large number of independent assessing Boards, while the sum transferred to the District Board would not be the full amount raised in the district by the license-tax. And even if this difficulty were met by setting aside, for the purposes of license-tax management, the clear distinction laid down in all other respects between town and district finances, the assignment of the license-tax to District Boards would by no means facilitate the difficult task of re-arranging local finance. The districts of these provinces vary much and disproportionately to their total area, not only in their revenue upon which

the local rates depend, and in other sources of local income, but also, and very materially, in their need for the expansion and improvement of their communications and local institutions, and for the development of their resources. The effect of allotting the license-tax to the District Boards of the districts in which it is collected, would be to increase considerably the funds of districts within which the large commercial towns are situated, while the outlying and agricultural districts would gain little. At the same time the Government would lose control of a source of revenue which is by no means of a local character, and which may usefully be kept as a provincial asset whence the deficiencies of the poorer tracts, or special requirements anywhere, might occasionally be supplemented, and inequalities of local income reduced. For, unless various parts of the provinces are to be kept, even more than at present, in various and very unequal stages of progress, it will be impossible altogether to do away with the system of grants from provincial revenues in aid of local income. And while it is only just that every district should have the benefit of the whole of the funds that are raised within it by special rates or from sources that are properly under district management, it is equally right, and the exigencies of the public finances demand, that we should proceed with great caution in localising funds on which localities have not a clear and primary claim.

25. Nevertheless, if financial considerations should eventually permit, and if there should hereafter be manifested a disposition on the part of the Local Boards to enter into arrangements with the Provincial Government in regard to the assessment and appropriation of the license-tax, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner will be willing to entertain and consider the proposals; but time is needed for working out and testing in practice the whole scheme of local finance for the provinces, and for correcting inequalities, so that no sudden change may take place in any essential part of the existing arrangements for the advance and improvement of the districts.

26. The following is a summary of the more important conclusions arrived at in the foregoing paragraphs:—

(a) *Constitutions and functions of Municipal and District Boards.*

(1) The system of open election shall be introduced into all municipalities, except in a few very special cases. Details as to the qualifications of voters and candidates, methods of voting, and other similar matters, shall be decided by each municipality, subject to the approval of Government.

(2) Except in certain municipalities to be specified by Government, where the presidentship of the district officer is at present considered essential, every Municipal Board shall elect its own chairman, who may be official or non-official, and who shall hold office for one year.

(3) Honorary Magistrates shall *ex-officio* be members of the Board within whose jurisdiction they exercise powers; and non-official chairmen, if not already Honorary Magistrates, shall for their term of office be appointed Honorary Magistrates.

(4) Each tahsil or fiscal sub-division of a district shall be represented by a Board; but all the Sub-divisional Boards shall be subordinate to the central District Board, which shall consist of the aggregate of the several Sub-divisional Boards of the district, and shall regulate their powers and functions.

(5) In all districts in which a sufficiently large electoral body can be constituted, the district officers shall prepare for each sub-division a list of persons who may be chosen to act as electors. The number of these will vary according to the circumstances of each sub-division, but it will not ordinarily be more than 100 or less than 25; and the list shall be periodically revised. Honorary Magistrates shall *ex-officio* be members of the electoral body.

(6) The electors shall be asked to appoint, by such method of election or nomination as they may decide upon, a certain number of their own body to serve on the Sub-divisional Board. The number of such members shall not exceed eight; and membership shall be for periods of three years, intermediate vacancies being filled up, for the remainder of the Board's term, by the electoral body.

(7) The District Boards shall decide whether they will propose to nominate a non-official member as their chairman, or leave the appointment in the hands of the Local Government. In the former case the proposed appointment will be submitted for sanction to the Government; in the latter, the chief district officer will ordinarily assume the chairmanship. The Sub-divisional Boards shall appoint their own chairman. In all cases the chairman shall hold office for one year.

(8) Each Board, Municipal, District, and Sub-divisional, shall appoint its own secretary or secretaries, official or non-official, paid or unpaid; but no member acting as secretary shall receive any remuneration. Municipal Boards may apply to the Government for the services as their secretary of a native official serving in the district, who, if the application be sanctioned, will thereby become a member of the Board.

(9) Each Board shall decide what language is to be used in its discussions and in recording its proceedings. Existing rules of business shall, as far as possible, be adhered to. The Municipal and District Boards will decide as to the strength and cost of the establishments to be employed.

(10) Except as provided in clauses (2) and (7), no Government official shall *ex-officio* be member of a Board. But all Tahsildars shall be eligible for membership of, and shall ordinarily be nominated to, the Boards of their sub-divisions. They shall not however attend meetings of the District Board unless specially summoned by it.

(b) Relations of the district officer to Municipal and District Boards.

Copies of all Board proceedings shall be at once submitted to the chief district officer, who is at liberty to make suggestions to, and call for information from, the Boards. If suspension of a District Board's action be deemed necessary, reference shall be made to the Commissioner, who may direct provisional suspension, and shall at once report to the Government. Power to suspend provisionally the action of a Municipal Board is given to the chief district officer, who will also report at once to the Government.

(c) Relations between Municipal and District Boards.

(1) The proportion of cost to be borne by each Board for works and institutions in which more than one are interested, will be decided by mutual arrangement.

(2) The administration of such common works and institutions shall ordinarily be conducted by a joint committee of delegates from the Boards interested.

(d) Local Finance.

(1) Municipalities shall be relieved of all police charges except those for watch and ward.

(2) The income of District Boards shall be fixed for a term of years, and, subject to the proper maintenance of institutions and works under their control, shall be placed entirely at their disposal, unexpended balances being carried to their credit, and not lapsing.

(3) The rates levied along with the land-revenue are the chief item of local income, and to it will be added the income under all or any of the following heads:—pounds, ferries, nazul, stage carriage fees, and arboricultural, educational, and medical receipts. Management will usually follow financial control.

J. R. REID,

Offg. Secy. to Govt. N.-W. P. and Oudh.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published for general information in the *Government Gazette* of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; also that copies be forwarded to the Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department, the Director of Public Instruction, the Surgeon-General, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Accountant-General, for information; also to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and communication to District Officers and to District and Municipal Committees.

By order, &c.,

R. SMEATON,

Junior Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19th DECEMBER 1892.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no rainfall to report from any part of the country, except in three districts of the Madras Presidency, at Rawalpindi, and at Dibrugarh.

In the Madras Presidency standing crops are on the whole in good condition, and the harvest of paddy and dry grains is in progress. In Coorg rice harvest is proceeding, and coffee is being picked. In the Mysore State the harvesting of *rugi* has been completed, and standing crops are in good condition. In the Berars and the Nizam's Territories *kharif* crops are still being reaped, and cotton-picking is in progress.

In the Bombay Presidency *rabi* crops are reported to be doing well; so also in the Central Provinces, where the reaping of the *kharif* continues in most districts. In the Central India and Rajputana States general prospects seem satisfactory.

In the Punjab, prospects generally are good, but for the *rabi* sowings rain would nearly in all districts be beneficial. In Oudh and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces rain is also wanted for the *rabi* crops. In Bengal all cold-weather crops generally are reported to be very promising, except in Burdwan where they are somewhat indifferent. In Assam and British Burma the rice harvest is progressing.

An earthquake was felt on the 15th in Khandesh, Panch Mahals, Kattywar, Neemuch, Indore, Abu, Marwar, Ajmere and Ulwar.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 20th)		
Bellary . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops, later dry crops generally fair; harvest paddy, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops dry grains and sugarcane thriving, paddy being harvested; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease continue.
Kistna . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops paddy and dry crops affected in parts by blight and excessive rain; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; fever and cattle disease prevail; water 3 feet over anicut.
Chingleput (Madras) . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good, but not thriving for want of timely rain in parts; harvest paddy, yield below average.
Coimbatore	22 (average of five stations.)	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield average; fever, small pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore	62 (average of eight stations.)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera slight in one taluka.
Madura . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops fair, except in parts; cholera, fever, and cattle disease in parts.
Malabar	27 (average of three stations.)	Standing crops, paddy second crop, good; small-pox, fever, and cholera slight in parts.
Travancore . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops, paddy good; fever continues.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain except in Tanjore, Coimbatore, and Malabar; general prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Dec. 30th)		
Kurrachee . . . . .	. . . . .	River at Kotri on 14th, 4 feet 2 inches, 1 inch more than last year; small-pox in 3 talukas; fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in 4 talukas; <i>rabi</i> crops going on well; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 24, 32, and 34 lbs., in Sehwan 32, 45, and 48 lbs., in Sakro 16, 34, and 48 lbs., and in Shahbandar 20, 44, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; weather not settled; small-pox in Hyderabad, Sakrand, Moro, and Khandiari; cattle disease in Badin; wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 41, <i>jowari</i> 46, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka; wheat 27½ and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . . . .	. . . . .	Reaping of <i>kharif</i> nearly completed; sowing of <i>rabi</i> continues; cotton-picking commenced; <i>bajri</i> 31½ and common rice 25½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat . . . . .	. . . . .	Crops healthy; reaping continues; <i>jowari</i> 39 and <i>nagli</i> 60 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather excellent, only a little warm in the afternoon; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; fever in Dangi villages only; wheat 25½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . . . . .	. . . . .	Average abnormal temperature 2° cool from 13th to 16th; <i>nil</i> on 17th, and 1° warm on 18th and 19th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; wind normal except on 15th, when abnormal wind was northerly.
Poona . . . . .	. . . . .	State of <i>rabi</i> crops good; <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>jowari</i> 55 lbs. per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 46 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops good, except those in the inferior fields; <i>bajri</i> maximum 60 lbs. per rupee in Parner, minimum 41 lbs in Sheogaon; <i>jowari</i> maximum 75 lbs. per rupee in Jamkhed, minimum 51 lbs. in Kopergaon.
Sholapore . . . . .	. . . . .	Reaping of early crops nearly completed; late crops promising; cotton crop not good; <i>jowari</i> 70 lbs. 34 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 55 lbs. 37 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . . . .	. . . . .	Harvesting of early crops in progress; cotton suffering from blight in Kannibennur and gram from insects in Gadag; other late crops good; deaths from cholera in Navalgand 3 and in Gadag 4, Ron none; slight fever in four, and cattle disease in two talukas; rice minimum 21 and <i>jowari</i> 49 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara . . . . .	. . . . .	Rice and <i>rabi</i> harvest completed; preparing ground for second crop on coast; sugarcane thriving; cattle disease subsiding; fever partial; common rice in Karwar 12½ in district average 15½ seers per rupee; weather cold and fair.
Rajkot . . . . .	. . . . .	Weather cold; general health good; cholera continues in Navanagar; slight shock of earthquake in Navanagar, Morvi, Rajkot, Gondal and Malia on 15th at 8 in the evening; <i>bajri</i> 29 and <i>jowari</i> 35 lbs. per rupee.
		General Remarks — <i>Rabi</i> crops doing well; slight fever and cattle disease in a few districts; slight shock of earthquake in Khandesh, Panch Mahals and Kattywar, on 15th.
Bengal—(Dec. 19th)		
Chittagong	Nil	Weather clear and seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of <i>aman</i> rapidly going on; prices stationary; cattle disease continues; public health generally good.
Dacca	Nil	Pulses being sown; reaping of <i>aman</i> rice proceeding; prospects of <i>roachiya</i> paddy in the jurisdiction of station Keranigunge not good; outturn in other respects good; sugarcane being cut, outturn good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Harvesting of late rice going on, yield estimated at from 12 to 14 annas; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; price of common rice stationary; fever and cholera prevalent in some parts of district, as usual at this season.
Moorshedabad	Nil	<i>Amun</i> being still out; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; mild fever in places.
Rajshahye	Nil	Prospects of crops generally favourable; cholera abating.
Burdwan	Nil	Winter rice being harvested; prospects of sugarcane good and of <i>rabi</i> crops indifferent; cholera and fever rather prevalent.
Itanagore	Nil	Weather seasonable and dry; <i>aman</i> being harvested; prospects of cold-weather crops favourable; fever reported from Nilphamari Sub-division; general health good.
Bhagalpur	Nil	<i>Aghani</i> harvest going on, outturn in Muddehpoura said to be fair; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops favourable; fever abating in Muddehpoura, but cases of cholera reported from Bhagulpore town and the south of the district.
Purneah	Nil	Late rice a moderate crop; cold-weather crops very promising; fever abated.
Patna	Nil	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> continue good; reaping of paddy nearly finished; public health good.
Durbhanga	Nil	<i>Rabi</i> and tobacco crops progressing favourably; paddy being reaped; fever still prevalent in Tadjpore Sub-division, otherwise public health fair; prices of food-grains stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal — contd.		
Hazaribagh	<i>Nil</i>	Weather bright and cold; prospects of cold-weather crops good; public health good.
Cuttack	<i>Nil</i>	Late rice being reaped; <i>rabi</i> crops progressing well; cholera has appeared both in town and interior. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain fell during the week; all cold-weather crops generally reported on to be very promising, except in Burdwan, where some crops are said to be indifferent; in some districts <i>aman</i> rice will yield below an average crop; generally, however, a fair crop is expected for the whole province; sugarcane is being cut in some districts with a good outturn; weather is generally reported to be not so cold as usual at this season, and consequently fever and cholera continue to be prevalent in several parts; small-pox is said to be increasing in Singhbhum.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 19th)	No rain	<i>Kharif</i> rice crops being cut; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; a slight rise in prices of food grains; no sickness among men or cattle.
Allahabad (" 20th)	No rain	Crops most promising; prices falling slightly.
Gorakhpur (" 18th)	No rain	Prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; fever and ague in some tahsils; prices steady.
Jhansi (" ")	• • • • •	<i>Rabi</i> crops flourishing; prices almost stationary; small-pox and cattle disease of a mild type in a few villages of pargana Jhansi.
Agra (" 19th)	No rain	Sky now and then cloudy; <i>rabi</i> crops promise well and are being irrigated; small-pox in two parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" ")	• • • • •	Rain would benefit unirrigated crops; prices unchanged; condition of people and cattle good.
Meerut (" ")	No rain	Weather again clear and frosty; small-pox unabated; prices stationary; prospects good.
Kumaon (" ")	• • • • •	Weather fair; rain wanted; general health good; typhus decreasing; cattle disease continues; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (" ")	• • • • •	Prospects of crops fair; rain urgently wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops; general health good, but small-pox prevalent in the city.
Partabgarh (" ")	• • • • •	Prospects satisfactory; cholera has ceased.
Sitapur (" ")	• • • • •	Rain urgently required; small-pox still bad in tahsil Sitapur, otherwise health good; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	Prospects good; irrigation going on; weather seasonable; health good.
Rae Bareli (" ")	• • • • •	Prospects fair; rain much wanted; irrigation from wells going on; isolated cases of cholera still reported; cattle disease continues in tahsil Rai Bareli; prices steady.
Cawnpore (" ")	No rain	Weather seasonable; prospects fair; health good; prices steady.
Farukhabad (" ")	• • • • •	Prospects fair; prices steady; weather seasonable; rain needed; sky clear. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain; rain wanted for the <i>rabi</i> crops in Oudh and in the north-western districts, elsewhere prospects fair prices have risen slightly in two districts and fallen in one; sporadic cholera in one district and small-pox in five; cattle disease continues in Rae Bareli, Kumaon, and Jhansi.
Punjab—(Dec. 19th)		
Delhi	• • • • •	Health and harvest prospects good; slight rise in prices.
Hissar	• • • • •	Health generally good; sporadic small-pox in Rohtak; prices almost stationary.
Umballa	• • • • •	Health good; prices stationary; rain wanted.
Jullundur	• • • • •	Health good; prices steady; rain wanted.
Amritsar	• • • • •	Health good; prices fluctuating; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed, rain wanted.
Lahore	• • • • •	Health and harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Perozepore	• • • • •	Health and harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Sialkot	• • • • •	Health and harvest prospects good; prices stationary; rain wanted.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Seasonable fever prevailing; slight fall in prices; <i>rabi</i> sowings completed, and <i>kharif</i> gathered in; cattle disease in the Murree tahsil.
Peshawar	• • • • •	Slight fever prevailing; prices almost stationary; rain wanted.
Mooltan	• • • • •	Health and harvest prospects good; prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	• • • • •	Fever abating, but the mortality continues high; harvest prospects good; prices falling. <i>General Remarks.</i> —The health of the Province and the prospects of crops are generally good; rain is wanted in nearly all the districts, Rawalpindi being the only one in which there has been a slight fall during the week.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Dec. 20th)	• • • • •	Weather clear and cool; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops and health good.
Jubbulpore (" 19th)	• • • • •	Weather clear and cool; crops thriving; prospects and health good; wheat 19 annas per rupee.
Bangor (" 18th)	• • • • •	Crops excellent; a few clouds about; health fair; prices steady.
Boni (" 19th)	• • • • •	Weather clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; prospects good; <i>kharif</i> crop being threshed; fever declining; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—<i>contd</i> Hoshangabad (Dec. 18th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; small-pox reported; fever prevalent; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 16th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; threshing of <i>kharif</i> commenced; health generally good; prices unchanged.
Sambalpur („ 14th)	. . . .	Weather clear and cool; prospects of crops good; fever abating; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 19th)	. . . .	Weather clear and pleasant; prospects of crops good; few cases of small-pox; prices steady.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear and cool; <i>kharif</i> crops being harvested in most districts; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; fever abating; public health generally good; prices unchanged.
British Burma— (Dec. 18th)		
Akyab	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 204.17 inches; 22 deaths from cholera, and 2 from small-pox reported from district; public health in town good; cattle disease severe in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 102.02 inches; 4 deaths from cholera; otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Bassein	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 125.83 inches; 19 deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; crop prospects generally good; reaping going on; some slight damage done by late rains.
Prome	<i>Nil</i>	Total rainfall 50.21 inches; 3 deaths from cholera in town, and 6 in district; otherwise public health good; earlier crops of paddy have been reaped.
Amherst (Moulmein)	. . . .	Line interrupted.
Toungoo . . . .	. . . .	Line interrupted.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health good, with exception of a little cholera in Akyab district and Bassein town; reaping progressing; crop prospects good everywhere.
Assam— Gauhati (Dec. 19th)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather seasonable; reaping of <i>sal</i> paddy in progress; public health good.
Sylhet („ 20th)	<i>Nil</i>	Paddy harvest continues; outturn of <i>aman</i> in Sunamganj said to be good; no other reports of outturn; <i>sal</i> seems to be a very poor crop in Sadir and Karimganj Sub-division; cholera apparently abating.
Cachar („ „)	<i>Nil</i>	Weather getting cooler; about half of the <i>sal</i> crop reaped; 9 deaths from cholera in Silchar, 4 in Lakhimpur, 7 in Hailakandi reported; common rice 26½ seers per rupee.
Dibrugarh („ „)	0.20	Weather cold; <i>sal dhan</i> being harvested; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 20th)		
Bangalore . . . .	. . . .	Standing crops in good condition; prospects fair; price of <i>ragi</i> 33 seers per rupee.
Mysore . . . .	. . . .	Standing crops in good condition; prospects fair; price of <i>ragi</i> 25 seers per rupee.
Mercara . . . .	. . . .	High east wind prevailing; rice harvest proceeding; coffee being picked, outturn short and below estimate; market dull; no sale for cardamoms; prices of food grains falling; climate feverish.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The condition of the crops throughout the Mysore State is good, and prospects fair; harvesting of <i>ragi</i> and <i>ponji</i> paddy completed; price of <i>ragi</i> in Shimoga 23 to 60 seers per rupee; in Chittaldurg, 36 to 60; rice on an average, 12 seers; public health satisfactory.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Dec. 20th)		
Amraoti . . . .	. . . .	<i>Kharif</i> reaping continued; cotton-picking progressing; <i>rabi</i> in good condition; prices, wheat 16, <i>juari</i> 36 seers per rupee.
Akola . . . .	. . . .	Cotton-picking and <i>juari</i> -cutting continued; <i>rabi</i> progressing favourably.
Hyderabad . . . .	. . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops prospering; <i>abi</i> crops continue to be reaped; cholera still prevails; prices, wheat 15, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 27, yellow <i>juari</i> 33, and <i>tur</i> 30 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Dec. 20th)		
Indore . . . .	. . . .	No change since last report; slight shock of earthquake felt on evening of 16th.
Morar (Gwalior) . . . .	. . . .	Weather seasonable; health and prospects good.
Sutna . . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . . .	. . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops thriving; public health good; a slight shock of earthquake was felt at 7 o'clock P. M. on Friday last, the 15th instant.
Goona . . . .	. . . .	Crops good; health fair; wheat 22 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Bhopal . . . .	. . . .	Weather cool; crops and public health good.
Agar . . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . . .	. . . .	The <i>kharif</i> harvest is being reaped; health fair; prices stationary.
Manpur . . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cold; sowings of opium finished; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 20th)	. . . .	Weather cold; severe shock of earthquake on 15th at 7 p. m., periodical small shocks have continued since.
Sirohi (" 17th)	. . . .	Tanks and wells full; health good; crop prospects fair.
Marwar (" 15th)	. . . .	Only one month's water in tanks; wells almost full; health and crop prospects good; shock of earthquake on 15th, lasting about three seconds.
Haroti (" 11th)	. . . .	Crops progressing favourably; health good; weather cloudy and colder; prices stationary.
Jhallawar (" 13th)	. . . .	Health good; weather mild.
Ajmere (" 19th)	. . . .	Unusual heat; earthquake on 15th; weather cloudy; health good.
Jey pore ( " " )	. . . .	Weather cloudy; prospects satisfactory; health good.
Ulwar ( " " )	. . . .	Prospects and health good; shock of earthquake on 15th.
Nepal—		
Khatmandu (Dec. 14th)	No rain	Prospects good; weather fine, but rather more warm than in the last week of November.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.**

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1882-83.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of October 1882.

[illegible]

The 9th December 1882,

C. W. ODLING,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1892.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.		ROUTE.																TOTAL.			
		WEST.								EAST.											
		VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBU.		No.	Indian Value.
No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.		
INDIAN.			R. d.		R. d.		R. d.		R. d.		R. d.		R. d.		R. d.		R. d.		R. d.		R. d.
Sent		6,062	15,340 4	86	289 2	34	119 8	403	1,008 8	1	2 13	610	2,539 6	151	422 2	343	833 15	1,651	2,991 1	9,542	23,710
Received		4,907	21,708 10	297	847 7	29	103 11	455	3,021 5	8	30 3	912	3,677 12	148	454 2	...	...	1,098	3,113 10	8,446	20,904
TOTAL		10,969	37,008 14	383	1,135 9	63	223 5	858	3,809 13	10	32 0	1,722	5,217 2	299	866 6	343	833 15	2,359	5,994 11	17,987	44,714
TRANSIT.																					
From East to West—																					
Received.	Via Madras	4,907	15,340 4	7	22 11	13	39 0	90	253 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,907	15,340
	" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Paumben	365	1,131 6	...	...	...	...	18	63 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	1,131	
From West to East—																					
Sent.	Via Madras	3,060	14,064 12	120	432 6	5	14 11	65	140 4	8	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,060	14,064
	" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" Paumben	313	1,143 12	12	63 0	...	...	18	61 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	1,143	
From East to West—																					
Sent.	Via Bombay and Karachi	1,773	7,434 5	1	2 14	2	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,773	7,434
	Via Karachi and Bombay.	1,057	4,012 7	30	292 2	1	3 4	...	...	23	214 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	4,220
From West to East—																					
Sent.	Via Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	188 12	8	7 6	...	...	...	...	...	67	188
	Via Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	185 14	60	185
TOTAL		13,069	47,092 0	197	796 1	21	77 9	185	515 10	26	324 1	40	188 12	8	7 6	...	...	60	185 14	12,949	46,977
GRAND TOTAL																				30,916,000	

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1892.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN { Via Teheran	4,907	6,062	10,969	86.27	92.03	89.36
" " Turkey	297	88	385	5.22	1.33	3.14
" " Persian Gulf via Karachi	29	34	63	0.51	0.52	0.51
RED SEA { Via Suez	455	403	858	8.00	6.12	6.99
TOTAL	5,688	6,587	12,275	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 15th December, 1882.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mahārāja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore Bahádur, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The Hon'ble Rájá Siva Prasád, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sayyad Ahmad Khán Bahádur, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Durgá Charan Láhá.

The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds.

The Hon'ble H. S. Thomas.

The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble H. S. THOMAS and the Hon'ble G. H. P. EVANS took their
seats as Additional Members.

BIKRAMA SINGH'S ESTATES' BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT introduced the Bill to confirm and give effect to an award made by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General regarding certain matters in dispute between Sardár Bikrama Singh and the Kapúrtthala State, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley and the Mover. He said that, when he obtained leave to introduce this Bill, he explained that it was not a Bill of any public or general importance. Its object was merely to confirm and give effect to a certain award passed for settling some family disputes. The circumstances under which the award was made, the nature of the award and the proceedings which had since taken place were fully explained in the preamble of the Bill, and it was not necessary that he should do anything further except to state that, when he obtained leave to introduce the Bill, the trust-fund to which it related consisted partly of land and partly of money to be invested in land. Since that date the whole of the fund had been invested in land, and the trustees had consequently discharged the duties imposed upon them, and nothing more remained to be done. He was consequently enabled to make the Bill much shorter and simpler than it would have been if it had been introduced when leave was obtained.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXPLOSIVES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives. He said :—

"The object of this Bill is to provide a comprehensive law regulating the manufacture, keeping, sale, conveyance and importation of explosives throughout British India. The matter was first brought to the notice of the Government in connection with an application made to the Government of Bombay by the agents of Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, for permission to import dynamite manufactured by that Company. The Government of Bombay referred the question to a Committee, which reported that the expediency of allowing the importation into that Presidency of dynamite and other preparations of nitro-glycerine was doubtful. The Government of Bombay forwarded a copy of this report to the Government of India with a request that the importation of preparations of nitro-glycerine might be prohibited until further notice by a notification under the Sea Customs Act. Before complying with this request, the Government of India thought it well to consult the Governments of Madras and Bengal. In reply, both Governments expressed an opinion that the importation of these explosives should not be forbidden. The Government of Bengal further submitted a draft set of rules to regulate the importation, package, transport and storage of dynamite and similar substances, with a report which had been prepared by a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to consider the entire subject. This Committee, while recommending that the draft rules should be published as rules under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, suggested the enactment of a comprehensive Imperial Act of a similar nature to the English Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vic., c. 17), which would (I am quoting from the report) 'in a convenient and compendious Code deal with the subject of explosives in its entirety, and furnish the public, as well as Government officials, with an easy means of ascertaining their duties, responsibilities and powers respecting articles which, by their inflammable, explosive or dangerous nature, imperil the public safety.'

"It appears to the Government of India that it would be an abuse of the powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make under that Act rules of the nature of those submitted by the Bengal Committee. There are, no doubt, powers conferred by the Indian Arms Act which might, at first sight, seem to authorise the making of such rules; but the object to which the rules proposed by the Bengal Committee are directed is altogether different from that of the Act. The object of the Arms Act was to enable the Government more effectually to prevent arms and ammunition (which term, under section 4, includes gun-cotton, dynamite, lithofracteur and other fulminating substances) from getting into the hands of persons who would make a bad use of them. In other words, the main object of that Act was to *restrict* the possession of arms and ammunition. But the main object of the rules prepared by the Bengal Committee is not restrictive. Their object is to *protect* the public against the dangerous nature of the explosives to which they relate by regulating dealings with those explosives. If they are restrictive, it is only so far as is necessary to carry out their protective object. Under these circumstances, it appears to the Government that the proposed rules could not properly be published under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

"Nor does it appear that there is any other enactment, as the law at present stands, under which rules of the nature of those prepared by the Bengal Committee can be issued. Under the existing law, the only enactments relating to this subject are to be found in various fragmentary provisions, dealing

with gunpowder and fireworks only, which are in force in the Presidency-towns and in certain municipalities and ports. It appears to the Government that it is unsatisfactory that the law should be in this state at a time when dynamite and other compounds of nitro-glycerine are rapidly taking the place of gunpowder in all works where blasting is necessary. These explosives have already been used to a considerable extent in connection with various works undertaken both by the Government and by private enterprise throughout India; and it is only natural to suppose that, as their superiority to gunpowder becomes more widely known, their use will increase.

"Under these circumstances, the suggestion of the Committee that an Act drawn on the model of the English Explosives Act, 1875, and dealing comprehensively with the whole subject of explosives, should be added to the Indian Statute-book, has recommended itself to the Government of India as being the only satisfactory method of treating the subject. Accordingly, the present Bill has been prepared. It embodies such of the provisions of the English Act as are, in the opinion of the Government, necessary in this country. In addition to the omission from the Bill of certain provisions of the English Act, the Bill further differs from that Act in that, in accordance with the well-recognized principle of Indian legislation, it confers power on the Local Governments to provide, by means of rules adapted to the varying local circumstances of the provinces under their administration, for many points for which there are specific provisions in the body of the English Act."

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said: "I quite agree, my Lord, that early legislation upon this subject is very desirable. I speak under correction, but I think the rules proposed to be adopted by the Committee under the Arms Act, which my hon'ble friend Mr. Ilbert referred to, were under action taken by the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden. The recommendation of that Committee was based on the conviction that early measures of a protective character were necessary, and as much time would elapse before recourse could be had to legislation, it was thought that rules under the Arms Act were the only possible way of securing some means of protection in the importation and transport, through the port of Calcutta, of admittedly very dangerous explosive articles. I concur in the view expressed by the Hon'ble Legislative Member that it is not expedient or right to frame such rules under an Act passed for a different purpose; but I would mention that, for the security of the port, the Bengal Government has already had to take action to prevent ships carrying dynamite and other such explosives for approaching the limits of the port, and it is very necessary that no time should be lost in passing an enactment to regulate the importation, transport and warehousing of such articles."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that Major the Hon'ble E. Baring be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

To give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Thomas be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills:—

To amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping.

To give power to arrest persons whose evidence is needed under Act XII of 1859.

To amend the Indian Railway Act, 1879.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LABOUR LAW REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the British Burma Labour Law, 1876. This law, he said, was passed in 1876 with the object of establishing a system of State emigration for Burma, and it was originally framed very much on the lines of the Assam Emigration Act, with this difference, that the contracts, instead of being made with private individuals, were to be made in the first instance with the Government, and the Government was afterwards to distribute the labour. It provided for the appointment of emigration agents at ports and the establishment of depôts, and also for the punishment of people who endeavoured to recruit without a license under the Act. A certain amount of action was taken under the law, an emigration agent was appointed at Coconada and a few emigrants went to Burma; but at the end of a few years the law was found to be a dead failure. The office of emigration agent was abolished, the depôt was sold by auction, and no further attempt was made to carry out the Act. But, side by side with this system of State emigration, there was, both before and after, and during the continuance of that action, a system of labour emigration continually going on from Madras to Burma under private arrangement. A certain number of labourers was collected, their passages were paid, advances were given to them and those engaged in the business took their chance of recovering the outlay from the wages of the labourers. This system practically only applied to Rangoon and the large coast towns, but not to the interior of the country. It had grown to considerable dimensions, and was still being carried on satisfactorily. No complaints had been made either by the Burmese or by the Madras Government, nor by the parties to the contract. But last year an officer in Madras discovered that this system of emigration was illegal; a case was tried there, the persons concerned were fined and the matter was referred to the High Court. The High Court decided that it was illegal, because the recruiter held no license. He could not have a license, because there was no emigration agent to grant one. The Madras Government, however, were of opinion that the Act was never intended to have that effect, that it referred only to State emigration, and not to private emigration, which had been going on there for years. On a reference to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, he strongly supported the view taken by the Madras Government, and he subsequently wrote very strongly that private emigration should be allowed to go on, because he found that the importation of labour from Madras, which was largely resorted to in connection with the construction of the Sittang Railway, was seriously impeded under the existing law; and he recommended that the existing law, Act III of 1876, should be repealed. The Madras Government fully approved of the proposed repeal of the law. They recommended that the law should be abolished, and that section 3 of the Madras Act, which it repealed, should be revived. That section simply provided a penalty for recruiting people by fraud, violence or whilst in a state of intoxication. The Government of India decided that this was unnecessary, as the provisions of the Indian Penal Code were sufficient to punish the commission of such offences. The Government of India were on principle opposed to the re-enactment of such a shred of legislation; the Government of Madras accepted that view, and it was therefore determined to introduce the present Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said: "The Act of 1876, my Lord, was a very unnecessary one, and should be repealed. It was passed under the mistaken idea that the Government should intervene to control and direct emigration from India to Burma, and in the hope that the action of Government might lead to the settlement of coolies in the province. The fact is that the demand for labour there at special seasons is amply supplied by the perfectly voluntary emigration which sets in from both Madras and the districts of Bengal adjoining Burma. These men, however, only go to Burma for a short season, and, having obtained very large wages during their stay, they return to their homes enriched with their spoils. They confer no permanent benefit upon the province. The attempt of Government, however, to control it has made no improvement. It cost the Government a good deal

of money, and did not for a moment check the voluntary emigration which went on side by side with it. And it is certainly much better that the voluntary system should continue; and it is in this direction the present Chief Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, is acting, in promoting, as much as he can, voluntary emigration, by enabling the steam companies to carry over emigrants at a cheaper cost."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

RULES OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT gave notice of his intention to propose certain amendments of the Rules of Business which had been passed under the Indian Councils Act. He said that a draft of the proposed amendments, with a Statement of the Objects and Reasons for which they were proposed, had, he believed, been circulated among hon'ble Members of Council. But as these proposals only formed part of a general scheme for giving greater publicity to legislative measures, it would perhaps be convenient that he should take this opportunity of stating what the Government of India had done, what they were doing and what they were proposing to do in furtherance of this policy. It was doubtless in the remembrance of those present that, in the course of one of the debates which took place in the early part of this year, Mr. Plowden, who bade them farewell at the last meeting, and whose absence they all regretted to-day, called attention to the inadequacy of the existing arrangements for giving publicity to Bills brought into Council. His remarks were taken up by the Press and gave occasion to some interesting and suggestive articles and letters in the newspapers; amongst which he might be permitted to mention an article in the *Hindoo Patriot* of February the 13th last, and a letter written by a Native correspondent to the *Pioneer* of February the 25th. The subject was not overlooked by the Government of India, and on his arrival at Simla, at the end of April, he found that it was under the consideration of the Legislative Department. At that time, the legislative machinery of this country was entirely new to him, and he was anxious in this, as in other matters, to gain some practical knowledge of the working of the system before committing himself to proposals for its amendment. Accordingly, he pleaded guilty to being personally responsible for any delay which had occurred in taking action on the subject. The most important conclusions at which the Government of India ultimately arrived were embodied in a circular letter from the Secretary to the Legislative Department, which was issued on the 8th September last, and to which the widest publicity had been given. That letter began by observing that more direct steps were already taken by the Government of India than were taken in England to make the Bills before the legislature known to the public. In Bengal and, it was believed, in other parts of India, the Vernacular Gazettes were sent to all the Courts, and were there read by the pleaders and mukhtars. Public bodies of weight or influence were consulted on Bills of importance. Besides the large associations to which the Local Government referred direct, there were local associations which the District Officer usually consulted. Every District and Sub-divisional Officer was expected, not only to express his own opinion, but also to ascertain the opinions of the Natives around him; and, as a matter of fact, the papers which were printed regarding important Bills commonly contained many valuable opinions from Native associations and from individual Native gentlemen. The letter went on to remark that it must be borne in mind that some of the most important Bills which came before the Council, and, in particular, measures like the great codifying Bills in connection with which this question had arisen, were, no matter how clearly they might be drafted, of such a nature that, even

with the aid of the fullest explanations, none but experts could hope to master their contents sufficiently to offer any useful criticism on them. Similar measures met with but little criticism in England outside professional circles, and in India the prospect of obtaining useful criticisms on measures of this class was much diminished by the difficulties of translation, to which reference was subsequently made. Perhaps he might be allowed to confirm the last remark from his own experience. Amongst the measures which had engaged the attention of Parliament during the last two years, some of the most important were two Acts passed at the instance of Lord Cairns—one for the amendment of the law of conveyance and the other for the amendment of the law relating to settlements of land. The first of these measures had made important alterations in the practice relating to the transfer of landed property; in regard to the second, it was not too much to say that it materially affected the position and powers of the landed gentry throughout the whole of England. Yet neither of these measures met with much general criticism. Their provisions were, to the best of Mr. ILBERT's belief, criticised by no one outside the ranks of professional lawyers, and by very few of them. The Criminal Code Bill, which had not yet become law, had been a good deal more talked about, but the amount of serious criticism which it had undergone, and the number of those who had taken the trouble to master its provisions, was extremely small. Hon'ble Members knew that it was very easy to talk about matters of this kind without any great knowledge of the provisions of the Bill. He very much doubted whether any one who was not a lawyer had turned over its pages. He did, indeed, remember seeing a clever little pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the Criminal Code Bill by a Habitual Criminal," but he suspected that the gentleman who so described himself was a member of the profession to which Mr. ILBERT himself had the honour to belong. The truth was, that codifying measures of this description were, as a rule, very seldom read; although they were, doubtless, consummate works of art in their way, they were extremely dry reading; and no one, so far as his experience went, took the trouble to read them except under the pressure of dire necessity. Accordingly, he had no reason to expect that measures of this kind would ever constitute a popular form of literature either among the criminal or among the non-criminal classes.

To return to the circular letter. After these prefatory remarks, which were made, not for the purpose of minimizing the importance of the subject, but for the purpose of guarding against exaggerated notions of what the Government proposed to do, the letter went on to suggest certain practical changes.

The first of these related to the Statement of Objects and Reasons. One suggestion was that a fuller and more popular Statement of Objects and Reasons might be published, showing why the measure was required, and giving a short history of the circumstances which had led up to it, and an explanation of the effect it was likely to have on the subject-matter and on the people. They had done their best in the Legislative Department to give effect to this proposal, and to make not only the Statements of Objects and Reasons but the Reports of Select Committees fuller and more popular in form than was formerly the practice, and, so far as was consistent with the nature of the subject, to make them clear and intelligible to the ordinary unscientific mind. The draftsman of a Bill always had to steer between the Scylla of the judicial Bench and the Charybdis of the public. If he aimed at a popular style—if he tried to express the intention of the legislature in popular language, the language of everyday life—he was sure to be told by the Bench and the Bar that he was prolix, that he was inaccurate and that he was wanting in precision. If, on the other hand, he aimed at scientific accuracy and precision, he was informed by the public that he was crabbed in style, and that he was obscure and unintelligible. To escape altogether from this dilemma was impossible, but perhaps the best plan would be to provide a technical text for the official and professional classes and a popular commentary for the public, and that was what the Legislative Department had attempted.

The next subject to which the letter directed attention was that of translation, and here there was a serious difficulty inherent in the subject which

could not be entirely removed. Any one who had attempted it would acknowledge that it was hard enough to give an adequate rendering of English legal terms in French or German, or of French or German legal terms in English. But it was infinitely more difficult to translate such expressions accurately into languages where not only the modes of thought and forms of expression were further removed from English than in the case of European languages, but the requisite scientific terminology was either altogether wanting, or was so defective that the vocabulary had to be supplemented with unfamiliar and artificial importations from the Arabic or Sanscrit. They could not, under these circumstances, hope to make translations which were altogether satisfactory. All that could be aimed at was to make them as accurate and as intelligible, not only to experts, but to the ordinary public, as the circumstances of the case would admit, and steps were being taken to effect that object. In the first place, arrangements had been made to test the accuracy and intelligibility of the translations which had already been made of Bills and Acts; secondly, the Local Governments had been applied to for information as to the machinery which they employed for making translations, with the view of considering whether it was possible to make any improvements in that direction; and thirdly, it was proposed to utilise to a greater extent than at present the labours of the Translation Branch of the Legislative Department.

Assuming that the objects aimed at had been sufficiently explained in English, and that provision had been made for tolerably satisfactory translations into the vernaculars both of Bills and of the accompanying documents, the next question was, how all these documents could be brought to the notice of the persons whose opinion it was desired to elicit. That was a point on which the Local Governments would be consulted, both as to the machinery for distribution, and as to the persons and associations to whom those documents were to be supplied. In the meantime, it was proposed generally that, when a Bill had been introduced, the Bill itself, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and, whenever it appeared necessary, the speech made by the Member in charge when he moved for leave to introduce the Bill or when he introduced the Bill, should be printed in a separate form on cheap paper, so as to be available, with the translations, for gratuitous distribution to the Press, and to such municipalities, local boards and associations interesting themselves in public questions as was considered desirable. It was also proposed that these papers might be made available for perusal without fee at court-houses and *kachahris*, and that they should be sold at a low price to the public. Steps had been taken to ascertain how cheaply they could be published and sold. MR. ILBERT could not speak positively at present, because the necessary inquiries had not been completed; but he thought the Government of India saw its way to supply to any person or association, who might be willing to subscribe, copies of all Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, Reports of Committees and Reports of Debates in the Council at what he thought would be admitted to be the very reasonable rate of two rupees a year.

Supposing that as much publicity as was practicable had been given to the proceedings of the Council, the next question was how they could best secure that such criticisms as were offered should duly reach the Council and not be overlooked. It was hardly necessary to say that, without the light afforded by external criticism, every legislative proposal was, and must be, to a great extent a leap in the dark. Experience showed that legislative proposals could not be effectually or thoroughly considered until they had been reduced into the form of Bills, and that, until a Bill had gone through the ordeal of external criticism, its draftsman, however skilful and experienced he might be, must feel uncertain that he had attained the object which was desired. What the Government desired to know was whether they had succeeded in making their meaning sufficiently clear; whether they had provided for all matters for which it was necessary that provision should be made; whether their proposals were consistent with each other, harmonious with existing legislation and adapted to local requirements; whether they had omitted to make any provision which was required for the effectual working of the Act; whether any of their proposals were likely to produce effects which they neither contemplated

nor intended. To put the matter shortly, they wanted to know two things:—First, whether the machinery which they had devised was likely to work; and secondly, to change the metaphor, where the shoe was likely to pinch. For information on the first point, they naturally turned to the official classes, to the officers who would have to administer the law and to the Judges who would have to expound it. They had freely availed themselves of their privilege of consulting this class on all the larger measures which were brought into Council, and in so doing they were compelled to levy heavy contributions on their valuable time. The only way in which they could repay the debt was by taking care that their suggestions should not be overlooked. The second point on which information was desired was one of equal importance, but far more difficult to obtain. What they wanted to know was, not only how the Bill would work, not only what was thought of it by those who would work it, but the effect the Bill would have on the persons on whom it would operate. They wanted to find out what were the feelings and the expectations, the apprehensions and the impressions, not of those who were to administer the law, but of the people on whom the law was to operate, and whose interests and welfare it must, for good or bad, intimately affect. Something was to be learned on these points from sympathetic and experienced officials, who had lived among the people and had acquired some knowledge of their ways and modes of thought: something more could be learnt from influential and representative associations, such as the British Indian Association, the Puna Sarvajānik Sabha and others, though it must always be borne in mind that such associations represented not so much the public at large as the views of particular classes and interests. But, after making due allowance for all such sources of information, their best source of information was, and must be, the public Press. They all knew that the Press was by no means an infallible guide; that it was sometimes misleading, inasmuch as it was apt to be the mouth-piece not of the public, but of a particular class or set of interests. But after all, and making due allowance for all this, it was almost the only voice that spoke to them from outside the charmed circle of officialism, and therefore it was a voice which the Government could not afford, and certainly did not desire, to disregard. Accordingly, attempts were being made to watch more closely than heretofore the comments in the Press, both English and Vernacular, and the Government of India had requested that those who were responsible for compiling the weekly extracts from the vernacular newspapers should pay special attention to any comments in these papers on matters connected with pending legislation; and they had arranged that, in certain cases, full abstracts from newspaper articles should be circulated to members of the Legislative Council in the same way as official communications were now circulated. He had no doubt that members of Council had already observed that the number and bulk of the papers with reference to published Bills had materially increased owing to such abstracts.

The next point to which reference was made in the letter was the possibility of making some amendments in the Rules of procedure, and that was the point to which Mr. ILBERT's notice specially referred. But, before touching upon that, he should like to say a few words on one other subject. So far they had been considering only Bills which were destined to become Acts. But there was a great deal of legislation which affected the interests of the public as intimately as—he was inclined to think, even more intimately than—the Acts either of the Governor General in Council or of the local legislatures. What he referred to were the numerous notifications, rules and regulations which were made from time to time either under executive authority or under the authority of a particular Act. The existing practice with reference to these rules was that, when they were made, they were published in the local official Gazette or in the *Gazette of India*, as the case might be. It appeared to the Government of India that, in the case of legislation of this kind,—for it was legislation,—it was as important as in the case of Bills that opportunity should be given for external unofficial criticism before the rules had been finally settled. The Government had accordingly recommended that any rule, regulation or notification which affected the outside public, whether made under executive authority or

under the authority of an Act, should, before being issued by the Local Government or Administration, and, where sanction was required, before being submitted for the sanction of the Governor General in Council, be published as a draft, with the view of ascertaining whether any valid objection could be taken to it. In making this recommendation, it was proposed to follow an English precedent, which was precisely in point. Under numerous Acts of Parliament, power was given to bodies like Railway Companies, Harbour Boards, Municipal Councils and the like to frame bye-laws which were binding on particular sections of the public. Where powers of this kind were conferred by modern Acts of Parliament, it was almost uniformly the case that the power was conferred with a proviso that, before the bye-law was submitted to the confirming authority, it should be published as a draft in such a manner as might appear necessary to bring it to the notice of the class of the public likely to be affected by the bye-law. The mode of publication usually required was that the bye-laws should be inserted as advertisements in two or more local newspapers circulating in the district to which they related, and that copies should be posted up during a specified time in certain public offices, as well as in the town hall and other public buildings where they were likely to attract attention. Of course, that precise mode of publication might not be found suitable in India, and the Government would have to consider what was the best mode to adopt for the purpose of securing the end in view.

Now, he turned to the proposals which had been made for amending the Rules of Business. Criticisms had been passed on the existing procedure to the effect that, under that procedure, sufficient time for consideration was not allowed after the introduction of a Bill, especially to those who were dependent on translations, which could not be brought out until some time after the introduction of the Bill, and it had been suggested that a Rule of Business should be framed which would preclude the Select Committees, to which all Bills of any importance were referred, from reporting on a Bill until a specified period had elapsed from the date of its publication in the vernacular languages. Any such hard-and-fast rule would, it was feared, be altogether unworkable. The time to be allowed in each instance must depend upon all the circumstances of the case; but, with a view to imposing a check upon over-haste, it was proposed to introduce into the 24th of the Rules of Business a provision to the effect that, when publication in the vernacular or in the local Gazettes had been ordered by the Council (as it always was in the case of any Bill in which the people were interested), the Select Committee should in their report state the date on which the Bill had been published in each language and Gazette. The result of this would be that, if in any case the Committee proposed to proceed with a Bill before any particular section of the community had been allowed the time to form its opinion which would ordinarily be considered sufficient, the fact would be brought prominently to notice, and some special grounds of urgency would have to be adduced in support of the course proposed.

Another point to which reference was made in the letter of the 8th September related to the republication in the vernacular as well as in English of Bills which the Select Committee considered had been so amended as to need republication. As regarded this point, Mr. ILBERT ought to state that, though the Rules of Business contained no express provision respecting it, the more important Bills were at present republished in vernacular as well as in English. The only question was whether this practice should not be extended.

It would seem right, as a general rule, that, when a Bill was of such a nature that the Council thought it necessary to order it, on its introduction, to be published in the vernaculars, and the Select Committee thought it had been so altered as to require republication, there should be a republication in the vernacular languages as well as in English. But this was not always so. It occasionally happened that the alterations in a Bill which led the Committee to recommend its republication were alterations merely in drafting or in matters of procedure, and that republication was recommended, not because the interests of any persons concerned were supposed to be affected, but simply because, owing to the complication of the subject, or to the danger of there

being some flaw which would cause a hitch in the working of the Bill as amended, it was thought desirable to submit it once more to the judgment of experts. In a case of this sort, a republication in English was obviously all that was required.

In this case also, it had been thought impracticable to lay down any hard-and-fast rules, and the requirements of the case would probably be best met by adding to the twenty-fourth Rule of Business a provision to the effect that, when the Committee recommended the republication of a Bill originally published in a vernacular language, the republication should, as a rule, take place in the vernacular as well as in English, and that, if in any case the Committee did not consider republication in the vernacular to be necessary, they should give their reasons for that opinion in their report. The clauses it was proposed to insert laid down a similar rule regarding republication in local Gazettes, a matter to which the same considerations appeared to apply.

Lastly, it had been suggested that, when a Bill came to be "taken into consideration," whether it had been dealt with by a Select Committee or not, the President should have power, in any case in which such a course seemed to him desirable, to submit the Bill to the Council section by section, as was done in Parliament in Committees of the whole House. The discretion as to whether this course should be adopted or not would rest with the President, who would determine whether the Bill was of such a kind as to require it or not. There was no doubt that the adoption of this course would take up time, but this objection, it was thought, would be more than outweighed by the advantage gained in affording a better opportunity than at present existed for explaining to the public the details of a measure and the real meaning of its separate provisions. Members of the Council would, where a Bill was dealt with in this way, have more means than they now possessed of asking questions upon points of detail, and the Government would be able to give more ample explanations than it was possible for them to give under the ordinary procedure.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT suggested, that it would perhaps be both more regular and advisable that the Council should not enter into any discussion of the points raised by Mr. Ilbert on the present occasion. His Hon'ble friend had given a very clear explanation of the proposals of the Government on the subject, and His EXCELLENCY himself would, therefore, at present abstain from making such remarks as he might be inclined to make at a later period. He thought that it would be better that members of Council should take time to consider Mr. Ilbert's proposals, and that a subsequent stage, after a certain amount of discussion had taken place on them in the Press, and the public had an opportunity of considering them, would present a more fitting occasion for the expression of the views of members on those proposals.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 22nd December, 1882.

CALCUTTA ;
The 15th December, 1882. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.



SUPPLEMENT TO
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

**AMENDMENT OF RULE II OF THE RULES REGARDING THE LEVY AND
EXPENDITURE OF FEES ON MASONRY GRAVES AND MONUMENTS
IN CEMETERIES AND CHURCHES.**

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—Nos. 4—248-63A., under date Fort William, the 27th December 1882.

Read again :—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 6—370 to 382, dated the 9th November 1876, containing rules relating to churches and cemeteries.

Home Department Notification, dated the 12th December 1877, publishing rules for the care and use of Government cemeteries throughout India except those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Read also the following papers regarding the materials to be used in the erection of tombs :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 2254 W., dated 1st September 1882.

To the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 190, dated 21st September 1882.

From the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 896, dated 5th October 1882.

RESOLUTION.

In paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution, dated the 9th November 1876, cited in the preamble, it is laid down that the dimensions of a monument over a pukka grave must not exceed eight feet by four feet at the base except with the previous sanction of the Local Government concerned, and that a simple cross or head-stone on an adequate masonry foundation, not ex-

ceeding three feet by two feet, is the only monument that should be allowed over a kutchha grave. Rule II of the rules regarding the levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments in cemeteries and churches throughout India, published under Home Department Notification, dated the 12th December 1877, read above, provides that a fee of one rupee per square foot shall be levied on the erection of a monument in a burial ground, provided, however, that for a simple head-stone or flat slab not more than three feet six inches in height or length and two feet in width, a uniform fee of Rs 5 only shall be charged.

2. With reference to the rules contained in the Resolution of 9th November 1876, the Government of Madras, in September last, invited the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of laying down some rule in regard to the nature of the materials to be used in the erection of tombs. In view of the great expense entailed in the maintenance of structures formed of brick and chunam, of which the great majority of tombs in the Madras Presidency are built, the Madras Government suggested that above the level of the ground the use of any other material than cut stone should in all cases be prohibited.

3. The Governor General in Council is, however, advised that the adoption of the recommendation made by the Government of Madras might possibly be productive of hardship in view of the fact that in most parts of India cut stone is very expensive, while in some parts it is believed to be practically unattainable except by persons in affluent circumstances. In order to attain the object in view, it has been suggested by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta that—

- (1) the words "of stone or marble" should be added after the words "a simple head-stone or flat slab" in Rule II contained in Home Department Notification dated 12th December 1877; and
- (2) that the fee of one rupee per square foot prescribed by that rule for all masonry monuments should be retained, but that the monuments should not exceed an entire height of three feet from the ground, the fee of one rupee being reduced to 8 annas in the case of monuments of stone or marble.

4. The suggestions made by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta commend themselves to the Government of India, and the Governor General in Council accordingly directs that Rule II of the rules contained in Home Department Notification, dated 12th December 1877, be altered in the manner described in the preceding paragraph of this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information, with reference to the letter thence, No. 2254W.,

• Bombay.
Bengal.
N. W. P. and Oudh.
Punjab.

Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Coorg.
Assam.
Hyderabad.

dated 1st September last, and to other* Local Governments and Administrations for information; to the Public Works and Military Departments, and the Department of Finance and Commerce; and to the Bishop's Chaplain, the Venerable Archdeacon† of Calcutta, and the Senior Chaplain of

the Church of Scotland.

Ordered further, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLV of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th November 1881.		Total length open.	Receipts for week ending 11th November 1882.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th November 1881.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th November 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
		Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	R	R
<i>Guaranteed.</i>		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1882 Eastern Bengal . . .	172	1,17,470	683	198	1,39,689	724	34,61,784	621	36,07,879	648	1,46,095	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand . . .	547	90,005	164	547	99,599	182	29,32,785	166	29,93,033	170	60,248	...
Sind, Punjab & Delhi . . .	676	2,12,842	315	676	2,35,704	349	55,97,921	256	57,99,078	266	2,11,155	...
Madras . . .	858	97,776	114	861	1,13,412	133	38,81,279	140	43,40,088	157	4,58,807	...
South Indian . . .	655	61,782	94	655	66,103	101	23,52,671	111	23,14,731	109	...	37,940
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	1,447	7,00,125	484	1,458	6,36,997	437	1,67,84,319	408	1,91,87,333	411	4,08,014	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	444	1,75,795	396	461	1,64,768	371	56,32,837	393	58,75,165	396	2,42,328	...
TOTAL . . .	4,799	14,55,795	303	4,851	14,56,092	300	4,28,33,546	275	4,41,17,308	284	14,83,717	...
<i>State.</i>												
1882 East Indian . . .	1,504	9,05,092	602	1,507	10,12,612	672	2,63,69,593	543	2,68,75,968	550	3,06,383	...
Calcutta and South- Eastern . . .	23	2,449	97	33	2,760	84	91,002	100	1,27,228	127	36,226	...
Nalhati . . .	27	1,221	45	27	1,123	42	38,650	44	42,098	48	3,448	...
Northern Bengal . . .	233	44,602	191	230	51,731	225	10,76,340	144	12,16,771	164	1,40,431	...
Tirhoot . . .	65	12,123	143	75	11,149	149	3,33,857	127	3,67,293	148	53,435	...
Patna-Gya . . .	67	11,888	208	57	7,193	126	3,10,907	169	3,07,306	167	...	3,601
Muttra-Hathras . . .	29	2,002	69	29	3,183	110	86,545	92	74,213	79	...	12,327
Cawnpore-Furrakhabad . . .	66	5,909	69	67	7,105	82	1,68,478	88	2,03,638	73	35,360	...
Dildarnagar-Ghazi- pur . . .	12	869	75	12	859	72	23,430	68	27,299	71	3,869	...
Rajputana-Malwa . . .	1,016	1,96,277	195	1,116	1,83,150	169	59,15,400	162	60,38,650	168	7,23,250	...
Wardha Coal . . .	45	6,767	150	45	12,743	283	2,37,283	197	3,21,068	221	33,786	...
Nagpur & Chhattisgarh . . .	53	3,830	72	66	6,456	66	1,65,092	96	2,99,542	95	1,34,450	...
Bangoon and Irrawad- dy Valley . . .	161	22,921	204	161	31,429	195	8,19,840	158	8,53,429	165	33,589	...
Sindia . . .	75	7,573	101	75	7,363	98	1,83,502	76	1,90,362	78	6,760	...
Punjab Northern . . .	863	58,659	162	419	52,630	126	17,66,051	151	17,70,102	131	4,051	...
Indus Valley and Kan- dalar . . .	660	1,28,660	195	660	1,59,790	242	(b) 29,70,699	144	(a) 27,00,553	131	...	2,70,146
Muttra-Achnera . . .	23	600	26	23	1,940	84	...	...	41,422	56	41,422	...
Kaunia Dharua Tram- way . . .	21	1,563	74	32	1,748	55	(c) 22,646	63	49,327	48	26,681	...
TOTAL . . .	2,974	5,19,952	175	3,179	5,47,560	172	1,36,59,721	145	1,46,50,405	144	9,90,684	...
<i>Native States.</i>												
1882 Bhavnagar-Gondal . . .	193	15,393	79	193	8,707	45	4,12,423	80	5,18,779	83	1,06,356	...
Nizam's . . .	121	15,396	127	121	13,413	111	4,95,915	124	5,23,605	126	42,690	...
Mysore . . .	58	2,596	45	66	6,073	71	30,236	48	1,81,364	65	91,068	...
Jodhpore . . .	...	...	...	19	320	17	...	...	(d) 10,425	27	10,425	...
TOTAL . . .	372	33,385	90	419	28,513	69	9,88,624	90	12,89,163	92	2,50,539	...
GRAND TOTAL . . .	9,649	29,14,224	302	9,956	30,44,777	306	8,36,51,514	271	8,66,82,837	272	30,31,323	...
ESTIMATED EXPENSES . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,20,42,851	136	4,25,15,189	133	...	...
NET RECEIPTS . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,16,08,663	135	4,41,67,648	139	25,58,785	...

Total receipts from 1st April to 21st October 1882, and the receipts for the weeks ended 4th and 11th November 1882.
Total receipts from 1st April to 22nd October 1881, and the receipts for the weeks ended 4th and 11th November 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 9th July to 12th November 1881.
(d) Total receipts from 24th June to 11th November 1882.

G. F. L. MARSHALL, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH DECEMBER 1892.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report there has been no rainfall in any part of the country, except in four districts of the Madras Presidency and at Kurrachee and Dibrugarh. Agricultural prospects continue good in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, in the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Mysore and Coorg, the Nizam's Territories, Central India States, and in Rajputana. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh crop prospects are also favourable, but rain is needed. Rain is also much wanted in most districts of the Punjab, and owing to the deficiency of the autumn rains the *kharij* crops in parts of the Rohtak district have almost entirely failed. In the Bengal Presidency all cold-weather crops are on the whole doing well. The rice harvest in Coorg is giving a good outturn, but in the Bengal Presidency the outturn will in many places be only fair and in some below the average owing to want of early rains.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 27th)		
Bellary . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, dry grains, tobacco, and sugarcane, yield average.
Kurnool . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops thriving, except in parts injured by excessive rain; harvest paddy, outturn below average; cattle disease in parts.
Ganjam . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops, dry grains and sugarcane thriving; fever and small-pox continues; cholera and cattle disease in one taluk.
Kistna . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops generally fair; harvest paddy, outturn below average; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease in parts; water 2 feet over ancient.
Chingleput (Madras) . . . . .	.03 (average of one station.)	Standing crops generally good, except where injured for want of timely rain; harvest paddy, yield below average.
Coimbatore . . . . .	.22 (average of four stations.)	Standing crops in good condition; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn average; fever, small-pox, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Tanjore . . . . .	.98 (average of twelve stations.)	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and <i>cholum</i> , outturn below average; cholera in four taluks.
Madura . . . . .	.82 (average of eight stations.)	Standing crops fair, except in parts of two taluks; fever, cholera, and cattle disease in parts.
Malabar . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops, paddy second crop good; slight small-pox, fever, and cholera in parts.
Travancore . . . . .	.33	Standing crops, paddy good; fever prevails. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain in Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, and Malabar; general prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 27th)		
Kurrachee	Kurrachee8 Tatta6 Sakro17	Fever generally prevalent; cattle disease in 5 talukas; small-pox in Kurrachee city, Sujawal, and Kotri; river on 21st 1 inch lower than last year; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 24, 32, and 32, in Ghorabari 20, 44, and 44 lbs., and in Sujawal 22, 38, and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Estimated average outturn of <i>kharij</i> crops is 12½ annas; <i>rabi</i> crops flourishing; weather seasonable; small-pox in Hyderabad, Kandiaro, and Moro; cattle disease in Mirpur; on 18th earthquake felt in the whole of Badin taluka and town Dago Tando, wheat 25, <i>bajri</i> 41, <i>jowari</i> 46, red rice 28, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad . . . . .	. . . . .	Standing crops healthy; fever in Dholka; wheat 28½ and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda . . . . .	. . . . .	Reaping of <i>kharij</i> nearly completed; sowing of <i>rabi</i> continues; cotton-picking commenced; <i>bajri</i> 31½ and common rice 25½ lbs. per rupee.
Surat . . . . .	. . . . .	Crops healthy; reaping progressing; <i>jowari</i> 39½ and <i>nagli</i> 58 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik . . . . .	. . . . .	No change in the weather; <i>rabi</i> crops doing well; wheat 25½, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 23½ lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) . . . . .	. . . . .	Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 20th, 24th, and 25th, 1° warm on 21st and 26th; nil on 22nd and 23rd; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind southerly on 21st and 25th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> thriving; <i>bajri</i> 44 and <i>jowari</i> 56 lbs. per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>jowari</i> 47 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Rabi</i> crops good, except those in the inferior fields; <i>bajri</i> maximum 80 lbs. in Parner, minimum 41 lbs. per rupee in Sheogoon; <i>jowari</i> maximum 75 lbs. in Jamkhed, minimum 60 lbs. per rupee in Sheogoon.
Sholapore . . . . .	. . . . .	Reaping of early crops almost completed; late crop good; <i>jowari</i> 73 lbs. 19 tolas, and <i>bajri</i> 54 lbs. 15 tolas per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Dharwar		Early crops being harvested; exotic cotton suffering from blight in Ranibennur, Karajgi, and Ron, other late crops good; cholera disappeared in Navalgand and Ron and continues in Gadga, slight fever in 3 talukas; rice minimum 26 and jowari 45 lbs. per seer. Preparing ground for second crop on coast talukas; garden produce healthy; cattle disease in 2 talukas; common rice in Karwar 12½ seers per rupee, in district average 15 seers per rupee.
Kanara		Weather cold; general health good; cholera at Kanara, Und, and Porebunder, continues in Navanagar, and re-appeared but slightly in Dhrol; bajri 20 and jowari 34 lbs. per rupee.
Rajkot		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rabi crops doing well; slight fever and cattle disease in a few districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 26th)		
Chittagoug	Nil	Weather fine and cold; prospects of all crops good; harvesting of late rice still continues with good outturn; public health good; cattle disease in the town station; prices stationary; a shock of earthquake on night of 26th.
Dacca	Nil	Harvesting of early winter rice continues; outturn good; sugarcane being cut; prospects of cold-weather crops good; public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	Nil	Rice harvest continues; crop likely to be full up to average; sugarcane and winter crops doing well; public health fair, but more cases of cholera than usual in some parts of district; price of common rice stationary.
Moorshedabad	Nil	Late rice still being harvested; cold-weather crops doing well; public health generally good; a few cases of fever reported in places.
Rajabahye	Nil	Prospects of winter crops continue favourable; public health improving.
Burdwan	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops tolerable; cholera in some localities; fever generally prevalent.
Rungpore	Nil	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of late rice going on; cholera somewhat prevalent in some parts of Gaibanda sub-division, otherwise public health good.
Bhagalpur	Nil	Harvesting still going on; outturn of paddy, not injured by drought, good; prospects of winter crops good; public health improving.
Purneah	Nil	Cold-weather crops looking well; late rice almost harvested; outturn moderate; fever has almost disappeared.
Patna	Nil	Harvesting of late rice going on; prospects of winter crops continue good; public health good.
Darbhanga	Nil	Rice crop still being harvested; winter crops promising; prices falling; public health generally good.
Hazribagh	Nil	Weather cold and seasonable; winter crops doing well; general health good.
Cuttack	Nil	Prospects excellent; late rice being harvested; winter crops progressing well and in some places flowering; cholera still reported; fever also prevails.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec. 26th)	No rain	Prospects of rabi crops good; no sickness among men or cattle prices steady.
Allahabad (" 27th)	No rain	Prospects favourable; prices falling.
Gorakhpur (" 25th)	No rain	Weather misty; crops promising; fever in the north; prices steady.
Jhansi (" ")	No rain	Prospects of rabi crops favourable; prices stationary; small-pox amongst children continues; cattle disease in pargana Jhansi continues.
Agra (" 26th)	No rain	Cloudy weather during the week; well irrigation continues; small-pox continues in 2 parganas; general health good; prices stationary.
Bareilly (" ")		Prospects generally good, but rain wanted; slight rise in prices; health of people and cattle good.
Meerut (" ")	No rain	Weather often cloudy; rain much wanted; health good, though small-pox continues; crops as yet flourishing; prices stationary.
Kumson (" ")		Clouds come and go, and are now gathering; rain much wanted; typhus ceased; health good; cattle disease continues; prices rising.
Lucknow (" ")		Rain urgently wanted for rabi; crop prospects unfavourable; prices almost steady; sky now and then cloudy; general health good, but small-pox prevalent in the city.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—contd.		
N.W.P. (Dec. 26th)		<i>rabi</i> out-look is an unusually good one; sugarcane being cut; general health good.
Gorakhpur (" ")		Weather has been cloudy during the week, but no rain; small-pox gained to tahsil Sitapur; prices stationary.
Fyzabad (" ")		Weather wanted; prospects good; irrigation from wells going on; public health good; prices steady.
Bareilly (Dec. 25th)		Rain wanted; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; rain generally wanted; cholera about health good; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" 26th)		Prospects good; rain wanted; general health good; prices unchanged.
Farrukhabad (" ")		Prospects good; prices steady; weather seasonable; rain much needed. <i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain during the week; prospects continue to improve, but rain is wanted; small-pox in tahsil Sitapur, pargana Jangli, and city Lucknow, but general health good; prices nearly stationary.
Punjab—(Dec. 27th)		
Delhi		Rain wanted; health and prospects good; prices fluctuating.
Hissar		Rain wanted; <i>barani rabi</i> ; prices fluctuating; small-pox at Rohtak required for health good elsewhere; suspensions of revenue are continued; of Rohtak, where <i>khurif</i> almost entirely failed.
Umballa		Rain wanted; prices down; prices stationary; health good.
Jullundur		Rain wanted; prices steady; health good.
Amritsar		Rain wanted; prices fluctuating; health good.
Lahore		Prospects good; prices and health good; prices fluctuating.
Ferozepore		Prospects good; prices <i>rabi</i> crops good; prices falling.
Sialkot		Health and state of rain wanted; prices stationary; health good.
Bawalpindi		Prospects good; <i>khurif</i> crop gathered; <i>rabi</i> sown; cattle disease continues in Murree tahsil, and slight fall in prices; fever continues; prices slightly rising.
Peshawar		Rain wanted; slight fall in prices; prices almost stationary.
Mooltan		Health and prospects good; prices improving; prospects good; prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan		<i>General Remarks.</i> —The health and harvest prospects of the province are generally good; but rain is much wanted in most districts; the <i>khurif</i> crops in parts of Rohtak district have almost entirely failed.
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Dec. 27th)		Weather cool and pleasant; <i>rabi</i> crops promising; health good; cattle disease in Nagpur tahsil.
Jubbulpore		Weather clear and cool; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; prospects favourable; prices stationary; health good.
Saugor		Crops excellent; prices steady; health fair.
Seoni (Dec. 26th)		Weather warm and cloudy; <i>rabi</i> prospects good; fever decreasing; prices steady.
Hoshangabad		Weather cloudy and cool; crops thriving; cotton-picking in progress; <i>tilli</i> outturn expected to be good; fever prevalent.
Raipur (Dec. 23rd)		Weather clear and cool; rice-threshing continues; cotton being picked; <i>rabi</i> crops thriving; health good; prices fluctuating.
Sambalpur (" 21st)		Weather clear and cool; rice on high land partially failed; pulses good; sugarcane good; health good.
Nimar		Weather clear; prospects good; small-pox 110 cases, 9 deaths; prices stationary.
British Burma—		
Akyab (Dec. 27th)	Nil	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear and pleasant; crops thriving; health and prospects good; prices steady.
Rangoon	Nil	Total rainfall 204.17, public health good in town; slight cholera in one township; cattle disease severe in one township; condition of crops favourable; reaping commenced.
Bassein	Nil	Total rainfall 102.02 inches; 6 deaths from cholera in town; otherwise public health good; crops progressing.
Prome	Nil	Total rainfall 125.83 inches; 5 deaths from cholera in town and 12 in district; reaping progressing rapidly.
Amherst (Moulmein)	Nil	Total rainfall 50.21 inches; 7 deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; harvest prospects fair.
Toungoo	Nil	Total rainfall 212.00 inches; two cases of cholera reported from district, otherwise public health good; twelve deaths from cattle disease in district; reaping still going on.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Dec. 26th)		Total rainfall 91.64 inches; public health good.
Sylhet (" 27th)	Nil	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Public health generally good; reaping progressing; crop prospects good.
Cachar (" ")	Nil	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy; reaping of <i>sali</i> paddy in progress; public health good.
Dibrugarh (" ")	0.47	Harvesting nearly over; winter crops in Sadr and Sunamganj promising; transplanting of <i>bara</i> in Sunamganj commenced; isolated cases of cholera still reported from Sunamganj; no other reports received.
		Weather cool; more than half of the <i>sali</i> crop reaped; common rice 26½ seers per rupee; no cholera reported.
		Weather seasonable; <i>sali dhan</i> being harvested; cattle disease continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 27th).		
Bangalore		Crops, in good condition; harvesting of <i>rabi</i> completed; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; health good.
Mysore		Report in good condition to crops, prospects, and health good.
Mercara		Rice harvest, in good condition; crop good; coffee being picked and pulped; crop of <i>rabi</i> in good condition; price offered low; much rice and <i>rabi</i> being imported from Mysore and Canara; disagreeable east wind prevailing; short and dry.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Dec. 27th).		
Amraoti		General remarks.—Condition of crops and prospects favourable; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; paddy, horse-gram, Bengal gram, and sugarcane in good condition; water-supply and pasturage abundant; public health good; prices easy.
Akola		Health good.
Hyderabad		Harvesting nearly finished; cotton-picking continued; <i>rabi</i> crops in good condition; prices, wheat 16 and <i>jowari</i> 26 keers per rupee.
Central India States— (Dec. 27th).		
Indore	No rain	Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)		Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Sutna		Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Neemuch		Health and prospects good; wheat 22 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.
Goons		Crops good; health and public health good.
Bhopal		Weather cold; crops good.
Agar		Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Nowgong		Cloudy, with high easterly winds; rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops; health good.
Manpur.		Weather clear and cold; prospects of <i>rabi</i> crops good; prices stationary.
Rajputana— (Dec. 27th).		
Abu		Seasonable weather; health good; slight shocks of earthquake during the week.
Sirohi (" 24th)		Tanks and wells fairly full; health good; prospects fair.
Meywar (" 23rd)		Wells and tanks full; health good; prospects favourable.
Haroti (" 25th)		Crops thriving; rain needed; weather unseasonably warm; health good.
Jhallawar (" 20th)		Health and prospects good; weather seasonable.
Jeypore (" 26th)		Cloudy, with high easterly winds; rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> crops; health good.
Nepal— (Dec. 21st).		
Khatmandu	No rain	Prospects good; beautiful, clear and frosty weather.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

*Continuation of the Supplement to the
Gazette of India, dated 30th December
1882.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AS AMENDED BY ACTS XXIII
OF 1881 AND XXII OF 1882.

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ACT No. XVII OF 1879, AS AMENDED BY ACTS XXIII OF 1881 AND XXII OF 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to relieve the agricultural classes in certain parts of the Dekkhan from indebtedness; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be cited as the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879;
and it shall come into force on the first day of November, 1879.

This section and sections eleven, fifty-six, sixty and sixty-two extend to the whole of British India. The Local extent.
The rest of this Act extends only to the districts of Puna, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar.

2. In construing this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, the following rules shall be observed, namely:—

1st.—“Agriculturist” shall be taken to mean a person who by himself, his servants or tenants earns his livelihood wholly or principally by agriculture carried on within the limits of the said districts, or who ordinarily engages personally in agricultural labour within those limits.

Explanation.—(a) An agriculturist who, without any intention of changing his status as such, temporarily ceases to earn his livelihood or to engage personally in agricultural labour as aforesaid does not thereby cease to be an agriculturist within this definition.

(b) An assignee of Government assessment or a mortgagee is not as such an agriculturist within this definition.

2nd.—In chapters II, III, IV and VI, and in section sixty-nine, the term “agriculturist,” when used with reference to any suit or proceeding, shall be deemed to include also a person who, when any liability incurred by him and forming the subject or part of the subject of that suit or proceeding was so incurred, was an agriculturist as defined in the first rule.

3rd.—An agriculturist shall be deemed to reside where he earns his livelihood or personally engages in agricultural labour as aforesaid.

4th.—“Money” shall be deemed to include agricultural produce, implements and stock.

2A.—Every jagirdar and other authority invested with powers under Bombay Regulation XIII of 1830 and Act XV of 1840 shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a Subordinate Judge of such class as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE HEARING OF CERTAIN SUITS BY SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

3. The provisions of this chapter shall apply to—

(a) suits for an account, whatever be the amount or value of the subject-matter thereof, instituted on or after the first day of November, 1879, by an agriculturist in the Court of a Subordinate Judge under the provisions hereinafter contained, and

(b) suits of the descriptions next hereinafter mentioned and instituted on or after the same date—

(1) when such suits are heard by Subordinate Judges of the first class and the subject-matter thereof does not exceed in amount or value five hundred rupees, or

(2) when such suits are heard by Subordinate Judges of the second class and the subject-matter thereof does not exceed in amount or value one hundred rupees, or

(3) when such suits are heard by Subordinate Judges of the second class and the subject-matter thereof exceeds one hundred rupees, but does not exceed five hundred rupees, in amount or value, and the parties to the suits agree that such provisions shall apply thereto.

The descriptions of suits referred to in clause (b) are the following (namely):—

(a) suits for the recovery of money alleged to be due to the plaintiff—

on account of money lent or advanced to, or paid for, the defendant, or

as the price of goods sold, or

on an account stated between the plaintiff and defendant, or

on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money not hereinbefore provided for;

(x) suits for the recovery of money due on contracts other than the above, and suits for rent or for moveable property, or for the value of such property, or for damages; and

(y) suits for foreclosure or for the possession of mortgaged property, or for sale of such property, or for foreclosure or sale, when the defendant, or any one of the defendants, is an agriculturist; and

(z) suits for the redemption of mortgaged property when the plaintiff, or, where there are several plaintiffs, any one of the plaintiffs, is an agriculturist.

4. Where a Subordinate Judge of the first class

Certain suits to be instituted in Courts of first class Subordinate Judges. and a Subordinate Judge of the second class have ordinary jurisdiction in the same local area, every suit referred to in section three, clause (b), and instituted in such local area shall, if the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suit exceeds one hundred rupees and does not exceed five hundred rupees, be instituted in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the first class.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the

Subordinate Judges not to act as Judges of Small Cause Courts. Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, section 28, no Subordinate Judge shall be invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes; and any such jurisdiction heretofore conferred on any Subordinate Judge shall be deemed, except as regards suits instituted before the said first day of November, 1879, to have been withdrawn.

6. The Local Government may, from time to

Jurisdiction of Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court. time, by notification in the local Gazette, direct that any class of suits which a Subordinate Judge would be precluded from hearing by section 12 of Act XI of 1865 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature), shall be heard and determined by him and not otherwise, and may, by a like notification, cancel any such direction.

7. In every case in which it seems to the Court

Summons to be for final disposal of suit. possible to dispose of a suit at the first hearing, the summons shall be for the final disposal of the suit.

In every suit the Court shall examine the defendant as a witness unless, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, it deems it unnecessary so to do.

Court to examine defendant as witness.

8. In suits of the descriptions mentioned in section three, clauses (x) and (y), no party shall be entitled without the permission of the Court to file a written statement.

Written statements.

9. When the subject-matter of any suit does not exceed ten rupees in amount or value, it shall not be necessary to take down the evidence or make a memorandum thereof in manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure; but in cases where the evidence is not so taken down and no memorandum is so made, the substance of the evidence shall be stated in the judgment.

Record of evidence.

10. No appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed in any suit to which this chapter applies.

No appeal to lie.

CHAPTER III.

OF SUITS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS TO WHICH AGRICULTURISTS ARE PARTIES.

11. Every suit of the description mentioned in section three, clause (w), may, if the defendant, or, when there are several defendants, one only of such defendants, is an agriculturist, be instituted and tried in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such defendant resides, and not elsewhere.

Agriculturists to be sued where they reside.

Every such suit in which there are several defendants who are agriculturists may be instituted and tried in a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any one of such defendants resides, and not elsewhere.

Nothing herein contained shall affect sections 22 to 25 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure.

12. In any suit of the description mentioned in section three, clause (x), in which the defendant or any one of the defendants is an agriculturist,

History of transactions with agriculturist-debtor to be investigated.

and in any suit of the descriptions mentioned in section three, clause (y) or clause (z),

the Court shall, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, enquire into the history and merits of the case, from the commencement of the transactions between the parties and the persons (if any) through whom they claim, out of which the suit has arisen, first, with a view to ascertaining whether there is any defence to the suit on the ground of fraud, mistake, accident, undue influence or otherwise, and secondly, with a view to taking an account between such parties in manner hereinafter provided.

When the amount of the claim is admitted and the Court, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, believes that such admission is true and is made by the debtor with a full knowledge of his legal rights as against the creditor, the Court shall not be bound so to enquire, but may do so if it thinks fit.

In other cases in which the amount of the claim is admitted, the Court shall be bound to enquire as aforesaid.

Section IX, clause first, of Bombay Regulation V of 1827 is repealed so far as regards any suit to which this section applies.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of the parties to require that any matter in difference between them be referred to arbitration.

13. When the Court enquires into the history and merits of a case under section twelve, it shall—

Mode of taking account.

notwithstanding any agreement between the parties or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, as to allowing compound interest or setting off the profits of mortgaged property without an account in lieu of interest, or otherwise determining the manner of taking the account,

and notwithstanding any statement or settlement of account, or any contract purporting to close previous dealings and create a new obligation,

open the account between the parties from the commencement of the transactions and take that account according to the following rules (that is to say):—

(a) separate accounts of principal and interest shall be taken:

(b) in the account of principal there shall be debited to the debtor such money as may from time to time have been actually received by him or on his account from the creditor, and the price of goods, if any, sold to him by the creditor as part of the transactions:

(c) in the account of principal there shall not be debited to the debtor any money which he may have agreed to pay in contravention of section 257A of the Code of Civil Procedure:

(d) in the account of principal there shall not be debited to the debtor any accumulated interest which has been converted into principal at any statement or settlement of account or by any contract made in the course of the transactions, unless the Court, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, deems such debit to be reasonable:

(e) in the account of interest there shall be debited to the debtor, monthly, simple interest on the balance of principal for the time being outstanding, at the rate allowed by the Court as hereinafter provided:

(f) all money paid by or on account of the debtor to the creditor or on his account, and all profits, services or other advantages of every description received by the creditor in the course of the transactions (estimated, if necessary, at such money-value as the Court in its discretion, or with the aid of arbitrators appointed by it, may determine) shall be credited first in the account of interest; and when any payment is more than sufficient to discharge the balance of interest due at the time it is made, the residue of such payment shall be credited to the debtor in the account of principal:

(g) the accounts of principal and interest shall be made up to the date of instituting the suit, and the aggregate of the balances (if any) appearing due on both such accounts against the debtor on that date shall be deemed to be the amount due at that date, except when the balance appearing due

on the interest-account exceeds that appearing due on the principal-account, in which case double the latter balance shall be deemed to be the amount then due.

14. The interest to be awarded in taking an account according to the rules set forth in section thirteen shall be—

(a) the rate, if any, agreed upon between the parties, or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, unless such rate is deemed by the Court to be unreasonable; or

(b) if such rate is deemed by the Court unreasonable, or if no rate was agreed upon, or, when any agreement between the parties, or the persons (if any) through whom they claim, to set-off profits without an account in lieu of interest has been set aside by the Court, such rate as the Court deems reasonable.

15. Instead of enquiring into the history and merits of a case under section twelve, or if upon so enquiring the Court is unable to satisfy itself as to the amount which should be allowed on account of principal or interest or both, the Court may, of its own motion, direct that such amount be ascertained by arbitration.

If the parties are willing to nominate arbitrators, the arbitrators shall be nominated by them in such manner as may be agreed upon between them: If the parties are unwilling to nominate arbitrators or cannot agree in respect of such nomination, the Court shall appoint any three persons it thinks fit:

Provided that if all the parties reside in the same village, town or city, and, in the opinion of the Court, three fit persons can be found among the residents of such village, town or city, it shall appoint residents of such village, town or city.

The provisions of sections 508 to 522 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to every reference to arbitration under this section.

15A. In a suit of the description mentioned in section three, clause (z), the Court shall not refuse to pass a decree for redemption merely on the ground that the time fixed for the payment of the principal of the mortgage-money has not arrived, or on the ground that the mortgage-debt has not been completely discharged, or on both.

15B. (1) The Court may in its discretion, in passing a decree for redemption, foreclosure or sale in any suit of the descriptions mentioned in section three, clause (y) or clause (z), or in the course of any proceedings under a decree for redemption, foreclosure or sale passed in any such suit, whether before or after this Act comes into force, direct that any amount payable by the mortgagor under that decree shall be payable in such instalments, on such dates and on such terms as to the payment of interest, and, where the mortgagee is in possession, as to the appropriation of the profits and accounting therefor, as it thinks fit.

(2) If a sum payable under any such direction is not paid when due, the Court shall, except for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, instead of making an order for the sale of the entire property mortgaged or for foreclosure, order the sale of such portion only of the property as it may think necessary for the realization of that sum.

15C. (1) The Court may, if it thinks fit, in any suit for the possession of mortgaged property under section three, clause (y), instead of passing a decree for possession of that property, pass a decree directing that the amount payable by the mortgagor shall be payable in such instalments, on such dates and on such terms as to the payment of interest, and as to the appropriation of the profits and accounting therefor, as it thinks fit.

(2) If a sum payable under any such direction is not paid when due, the Court may, if it thinks fit, instead of making any other order which it is empowered to make for the realization of that sum, make an order directing that the mortgagee be put in possession of the whole or any portion of the property mortgaged.

15D. (1) Any agriculturist whose property is mortgaged may sue for an account of the amount of principal and interest remaining unpaid on the mortgage and for a decree declaring that amount.

(2) When any such suit is brought, the amount (if any) remaining unpaid shall be determined under the same rules as would be applicable under this Act if the mortgagee had sued for the recovery of the debt.

(3) At any time before the decree in the suit is signed, the plaintiff may apply to the Court to pass a decree for the redemption of the mortgage, or the mortgagee, if he would then have been entitled to sue for foreclosure or sale, may apply to the Court to pass a decree for foreclosure or sale (as the case may be), instead of a decree merely declaring the amount remaining unpaid, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, grant the application.

(4) The provisions of section 15B shall apply to any decree passed under sub-section (3).

16. Any agriculturist may sue for an account of money lent or advanced to or paid for him by a creditor, or due by him to the creditor as the price of goods sold, or on a written or unwritten engagement for the payment of money, and of money paid by him to the creditor, and for a decree declaring the amount, if any, still payable by him to the creditor.

When any such suit is brought, the amount (if any) payable by the plaintiff shall be determined under the same rules as would be applicable under this Act if the creditor had sued him for recovery of the debt.

17. A decree passed under section sixteen may, besides declaring the amount due, direct that such amount shall be paid by instalments, with or without interest; and, when any such decree so directs, the plaintiff may pay the amount

of such decree, or the amount of each instalment fixed by such decree, as it falls due, into Court, in default whereof execution of the decree may be enforced by the defendant in the same manner as if he had obtained a decree in a suit to recover the debt.

Execution of decrees under this section.

18. The plaintiff in any suit instituted under Payment into Court section sixteen may at any stage of such suit deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the defendant's claim against him.

Notice of the deposit shall be given by the Court to the defendant, and the amount of the deposit shall (unless the Court otherwise directs) be paid to the defendant on his application.

No interest shall be allowed to the defendant on any sum so deposited from the date of the receipt of such notice, whether the sum deposited be in full of the claim or fall short thereof.

19. When a decree has been passed, whether before or after this Act comes into force, under which any sum less than fifty rupees is recoverable from an agriculturist, the Court, on application or of its own motion, may, either in the course of execution of such decree or otherwise, if it is satisfied that the other debts (if any) due by him do not, taken together with such sum, amount to fifty rupees, and that he is unable to pay the whole of such sum, direct the payment of such portion of the same as it considers him able to pay and grant him a discharge from the balance of such sum.

When the sum payable under the decree amounts to fifty rupees or upwards, or when there are other debts due by the debtor which together with such sum amount to fifty rupees or upwards, the Court, on application or of its own motion, may direct proceedings to be taken with respect to him as nearly as may be as if he had applied to be declared an insolvent under the provisions hereinafter contained.

20. The Court may at any time direct that the amount of any decree passed, whether before or after this Act comes into force, against an agriculturist, or the portion of the same which it directs under section nineteen to be paid, shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

21. No agriculturist shall be arrested or imprisoned in execution of a decree for money passed whether before or after this Act comes into force.

22. No agriculturist's immoveable property shall be attached or sold in execution of any decree or order passed whether before or after this Act comes into force, unless it has been specifically mortgaged for the repayment of the debt to which such decree or order relates, and the security still subsists.

But the Court, on application or of its own motion, may, when passing a decree against an

agriculturist or in the course of any proceedings under a decree against an agriculturist passed whether before or after this Act comes into force, direct the Collector to take possession, for any period not exceeding seven years, of any such property of the judgment-debtor to the possession of which he is entitled, and which, in the opinion of the Collector, is not required for his support and the support of the members of his family dependent on him, and the Collector shall thereupon take possession of such property and deal with the same for the benefit of the decree-holder in manner provided by section twenty-nine.

The provisions of section thirty-one shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to any property so dealt with.

23. No provision of this chapter shall apply to the proceedings in the Courts of Village-Munsifs unless such provision has been specially extended thereto under the power herein-after conferred.

CHAPTER IV. OF INSOLVENCY.

24. Every Subordinate Judge shall have the powers conferred by sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure, as modified by the provisions next hereinafter contained, for the purpose of dealing with applications under the Code of Civil Procedure or under this Act to have agriculturists residing within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction declared insolvent and proceedings taken under orders passed under the second clause of section nineteen; and, except as provided in chapter VII of this Act, no such application or proceeding shall be dealt with by any other Court.

25. Any agriculturist whose debts (if any) amount to fifty rupees or upwards may apply to any Subordinate Judge within the local limits of whose ordinary jurisdiction he resides to be declared an insolvent, though he has not been arrested or imprisoned, and though no order of attachment has issued against his property, in execution of a decree.

26. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 351 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Court shall declare an agriculturist an insolvent if it is satisfied that he is in insolvent circumstances, and that the application to have him declared an insolvent has been properly made under section 344 of the said Code or section twenty-five of this Act.

27. No person other than the Nazir of the Court shall be appointed as Receiver, and no Receiver shall be entitled to commission.

28. In determining under section 352 of the said Code the amount of any claim of the nature referred to in section twelve of this Act due by an insolvent agriculturist, the Court shall proceed in the manner prescribed by sections twelve to fifteen of this Act, both inclusive.

29. No immovable property of the insolvent shall vest in the Receiver; but the Court, on application or of its own motion, may direct the Collector to take into his possession, for any period not exceeding seven years from the date on which the Receiver has been appointed, any immovable property to the possession of which the insolvent is entitled, and which, in the opinion of the Collector, is not required for the support of the insolvent and the members of his family dependent on him, and, subject to any rules the Local Government may from time to time make in this behalf, to manage the same for the benefit of the creditors by letting it on lease or otherwise:

Provided that, if the insolvent or his representative in interest at any time pays into Court the balance of the scheduled debts then unpaid, he shall, subject to any rights created in favour of other persons by the Collector, be entitled to recover possession of such property.

A Collector managing property under this section shall during the management have all the powers which the owner might as such have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits of such property, and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by an owner, all powers possessed by a Collector for securing and recovering the land-revenue due to Government except the powers mentioned in the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879, section 150, clauses (b), (d) and (e).

Nothing in this section shall authorize the Court to direct the Collector to take into his possession any houses or other buildings belonging to and occupied by an agriculturist.

30. When any scheduled debt is secured by a mortgage of any portion of the insolvent's immovable property, the Court, on application or of its own motion, may direct the Collector, if he can obtain a premium equal to the amount of such debt by letting such property for a term not exceeding twenty years, to let such property, and, if he cannot so obtain such premium, to sell such property under section 325 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Where property is let under this section, the premium shall be applied to the payment of the debt, and the rent, if any, shall for a period of seven years from the date of such letting be paid to the Receiver and thereafter to the insolvent or his representative in interest.

When property is sold under this section, the sale proceeds shall be applied, first, to the payment of the debt, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the Receiver.

31. So long as any management under section twenty-nine or letting under section thirty continues, the insolvent and his representative in interest shall be incompetent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property managed or let, or any part thereof.

32. When the balance available for distribution among the scheduled creditors under section 356 of the said Court has been distributed, the claims of

such creditors shall be deemed to have been discharged, except as regards the right to share in the profits of any property managed by the Collector under section twenty-nine, or let by him under section thirty.

33. No appeal shall lie from any order passed under this chapter except Appeals barred. orders passed in exercise of the power conferred by section 350 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

CHAPTER V.

OF VILLAGE-MUNSIFS.

34. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint any Pâtel of a village or any other person possessing local influence in a village to be a Village-Munsif for such village or for such village and for any other villages the sites of which are situate in the same district not more than two miles from the site of such village, and may cancel any such appointment.

35. Every Village-Munsif so appointed shall take cognizance of suits of the description mentioned in section three, clause (v), when the subject-matter thereof does not exceed ten rupees in amount or value, and all the defendants at the time of the commencement of the suit actually and voluntarily reside or carry on business or personally work for gain within the local area for which such Village-Munsif is appointed.

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, a suit cognizable by a Village-Munsif shall not be heard by any other Court:

Provided that the District Judge may, from time to time, transfer any suit instituted before a Village-Munsif to his own Court or any other Civil Court in the district for trial:

Provided also that no Village-Munsif shall try any suit to or in which he is a party or is personally interested, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with or arising out of such suit.

36. The District Judge may, on a petition being presented within thirty days from the date of any decree or order of a Village-Munsif by any party deeming himself aggrieved by such decree or order, set aside such decree or order on the ground of corruption, gross partiality or misconduct of the Village-Munsif, and pass such other decree or order as he thinks fit.

Except as provided in this Act and in section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, every decree and order of a Village-Munsif shall be final.

37. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Village-Munsifs and for conferring on them or any of them all or any of the powers for the trial of suits or the execution of decrees exercised by a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure or any other enactment for the time being in force.

CHAPTER VI. OF CONCILIATION.

38. The Local Government may, from time to time, appoint any person other than an officer of Police to be a Conciliator, and may cancel any such appointment.

Appointment of Conciliators.

Every Conciliator appointed under this section shall be appointed only for a term not exceeding three years, but may on the expiration of the period for which he has been appointed be again appointed for a further term not exceeding three years.

Every Conciliator so appointed shall exercise his functions under this Act in respect of matters affecting agriculturists residing within such local area as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

The expression "officer of police" in this section shall not be deemed to include a police pátel appointed under Bombay Act No. VIII of 1867 (*for the Regulation of the Village Police in the Presidency of Bombay*).

39. When any dispute arises as to, or there is a prospect of litigation regarding, any matter within the cognizance of a Civil Court between two or more parties one of whom is an agriculturist residing within any local area for which a Conciliator has been appointed, or when application for execution of any decree in any suit to which any such agriculturist is a party, and which was passed before the date on which this Act comes into force, is contemplated, any of the parties may apply to such Conciliator to effect an amicable settlement between them.

Matters which may be brought before Conciliator.

40. If the application be made by one of the parties only, the Conciliator shall take down, or cause to be taken down, in writing, a concise statement of the applicant's case, and shall thereupon, by summons or by such other means as he deems fit, invite the person against whom such application is made to attend before him at a time and place to be fixed for this purpose, and shall direct the applicant also to be present at such time and place.

Procedure thereupon.

If such person fails to appear at the time first fixed, the Conciliator may, if he thinks fit, from time to time extend the period for his appearance.

Day for attendance may from time to time be postponed.

41. Whenever all the parties are present, the Conciliator shall call upon each in turn to explain his case regarding the matter in question, and shall use his best endeavours to induce them to agree to an amicable settlement or to submit such matter to arbitration.

When all parties appear, Conciliator to endeavour to reconcile them.

42. The Conciliator shall hear but shall not record the statement of any witness, and shall peruse any book of account or other document produced by the parties, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and, if any party or witness consents in writing to affirm any statement upon oath in any form not repugnant to justice or decency and not purporting to affect any

third person, shall provide for such oath being duly taken in the presence of all the parties.

43. If on the day on which the case is first heard by the Conciliator, or on any subsequent day to which he may adjourn the hearing, the parties come to any agreement, either finally disposing of the matter or for referring it to arbitration, such agreement shall be forthwith reduced to writing, and shall be read and explained to the parties, and shall be signed or otherwise authenticated by the Conciliator and the parties respectively.

Explanation.—A Conciliator may be appointed arbitrator under this section.

44. When the agreement is one finally disposing of the matter, the Conciliator shall forward the same in original to the Court of the Subordinate Judge of lowest grade having jurisdiction in the place where the agriculturist who is a party thereto resides;

Procedure when agreement finally disposes of case.

and shall at the same time deliver to each of the parties a written notice to show cause before such Judge, within one month from the date of such delivery, why such agreement ought not to be filed in such Court.

The Court which receives the agreement shall, after the expiry of the said period of one month, unless cause has been shown as aforesaid, order such agreement to be filed; and it shall then take effect as if it were a decree of the said Court passed on the day on which it is ordered to be filed and from which no appeal lies.

The Court may in any case, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, from time to time extend the period of one month allowed for showing cause under this section.

45. When the agreement is one for referring the matter to arbitration, the Conciliator shall forward it to the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, and such Court shall cause it to be filed and proceed thereon in manner provided by sections 523 and 524 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Procedure where agreement is for reference to arbitration.

46. If the person against whom any application is made before a Conciliator cannot after reasonable search be found, or if he refuses or neglects, after a reasonable period has been allowed for his appearance, to appear before the Conciliator, or if he appears but the endeavour to induce the parties to agree to an amicable settlement or to submit the matter in question to arbitration fails, the Conciliator shall, on demand, give to the applicant, or when there are several applicants to each applicant, a certificate under his hand to that effect.

Certificate to be given to applicant if conciliation fails.

47. No suit, and no application for execution of a decree passed before the date on which this Act comes into force, to which any agriculturist residing within any local area for which a Conciliator has been appointed is a party, shall be entertained by any Civil Court unless the plaintiff

Suit, or application for execution, not to be entertained by Civil Court unless such certificate is produced.

produces a certificate in reference thereto obtained by him under section forty-six within the year immediately preceding.

Explanation.—The expression "Civil Court" in this section does not include a Mámáldár's Court under Bombay Act No. III of 1876 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mámáldárs' Courts).

48. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any such suit or application the time intervening between the application made by the plaintiff under section thirty-nine and the grant of the certificate under section forty-six shall be excluded.

Any such application which after the first day of November, 1879, has been rejected, and which, if such time had been excluded in computing the period of limitation prescribed for such application, would have been entertained, shall be entertained if made within two months from the twenty-sixth day of October, 1881.

Local Government to make rules.

49. The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

- (a) regulating the procedure before Conciliators in matters not provided for by this Act;
- (b) fixing the charges to be made by Conciliators for anything done by them under this chapter; and
- (c) determining what record and accounts shall be kept by Conciliators and what returns shall be framed and furnished by them.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

50. The District Judge shall inspect, supervise and control the proceedings, under chapter II, chapter IV and chapter VI of this Act, of all Subordinate Judges and the proceedings of all Village-Munsifs and Conciliators.

District Judge may withdraw case from Conciliator or Subordinate Judge.

51. The District Judge may—

- (a) transfer any application pending before a Conciliator to the file of any other Conciliator;
- (b) transfer to his own file any suit or other matter pending before the Court of any Subordinate Judge under chapter II, chapter IV or chapter VI of this Act, and may dispose of the same as if he were a Subordinate Judge; or
- (c) stay the proceedings in any such suit or matter, and sit together with such Judge as a Bench to dispose of such suit or matter in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

If the members of any Bench sitting under this section differ in opinion, the opinion of the District Judge shall prevail.

52. The Local Government shall appoint an Assistant or Subordinate Judge to inspect and supervise, subject to the control of the District Judge, the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, under chapter

II, chapter IV and chapter VI of this Act, and of all Village-Munsifs and Conciliators in each of the said districts of Puna, Satára, Sholapur and Ahmadnagar:

Provided that, if the Local Government thinks fit, the same Assistant or Subordinate Judge may be so appointed for two or more such districts.

Any Assistant or Subordinate Judge appointed under this section may in any district for which he is so appointed, if the District Judge so directs, exercise the powers of the District Judge under section fifty-one of this Act, and transfer any suit under section twenty-five of the Code of Civil Procedure.

53. The District Judge may, for the purpose of satisfying himself of the legality or propriety of any

decree or order passed by a Subordinate Judge in any suit or other matter under chapter II, chapter IV or chapter VI of this Act, and as to the regularity of the proceedings therein, call for and examine the record of such suit or matter, and pass such decree or order thereon as he thinks fit;

and any Assistant Judge or Subordinate Judge appointed by the Local Government under section fifty-two may similarly, in any district for which he is appointed, call for and examine the record of any such suit or matter, and, if he see cause therefor, may refer the same, with his remarks thereon, to the District Judge, and the District Judge may pass such decree or order on the case as he thinks fit:

Provided that no decree or order shall be reversed or altered for any error or defect, or otherwise, unless a failure of justice appears to have taken place.

54. The Local Government from time to time may, and if the Government of India so direct

Special Judge.

shall, appoint an officer, as Special Judge, to discharge in the place of the District Judge all the functions of the District Judge under this Act in respect of the proceedings of all Subordinate Judges, Village-Munsifs and Conciliators, and may cancel any such appointment.

Such Special Judge shall not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, discharge any public function except those which he is empowered by this Act to discharge.

If any conflict of authority arises between the Special Judge and the District Judge, the High Court shall pass such order thereon consistent with this Act as it thinks fit.

No appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed by the District Judge under this chapter, or by the Special Judge, or by an Assistant or Subordinate Judge appointed under section fifty-two, or by a Bench, in any suit or proceeding under this Act.

But the District Judge or Special Judge, or an Assistant or Subordinate Judge or Bench, may refer to the High Court, under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, any question of law, or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document, arising in any case pending before him or it under this chapter as if that case were a suit or an appeal pending before him or it; and in respect of every reference so made, sections 618 to 621 of the said Code, both inclusive, shall apply:

Provided that no reference shall be made under this section by any Assistant or Subordinate

Judge, or by any Bench of which the District Judge or Special Judge is not a member, without the previous sanction of the District Judge or Special Judge, as the case may be.

CHAPTER VIII.

REGISTRATION BY VILLAGE-REGISTRARS.

Appointment of Village-Registrars.

55. The Local Government may, from time to time,—

(a) appoint such persons as it thinks fit, whether public officers or not, to be Village-Registrars for such local areas as it may, from time to time, prescribe;

(b) direct the Village-Registrar for any local area to discharge the functions of a Village-Registrar for any other local areas concurrently with the Village-Registrars of such other local areas; and

(c) delegate to any person, by name or in virtue of his office, the powers conferred on it by this section;

and may cancel any such appointment, direction or delegation.

56. No instrument which purports to create, modify, transfer, evidence or extinguish an obligation for the payment of money or a charge upon any property, or to be a conveyance or lease, and which is executed after this Act comes into force by an agriculturist residing in any local area for which a Village-Registrar has been appointed, shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is written by, or under the superintendence of, and is attested by, a Village-Registrar:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any criminal proceeding or apply to any instrument which is executed by an agriculturist merely as a surety.

57. When any persons intend to execute any instrument to which section fifty-six applies, all such persons shall appear before the Village-Registrar appointed for the area in which the agriculturist, or when there are several agriculturists intending to execute the instrument, any one of such agriculturists, resides, and such Registrar, after satisfying himself in such manner as he deems fit as to the identity of the intending executants and receiving the fee (if any) prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the stamp (if any) which may be required by law, shall write the instrument, or cause the same to be written under his superintendence; and after reading the same aloud, or causing it to be so read, in the hearing of the intending executants, shall require them to execute it in his presence.

Every instrument so written and executed shall at the time of execution be attested by the Village-Registrar; and also, if any of the executants thereof is unable to read such instrument, by two respectable witnesses.

For the purposes of this section every executant of any such instrument shall appear in person before the Village-Registrar; but every other party thereto may appear either in person or by any agent, being his relative, servant or dependent, whom he has duly furnished with a power-of-attorney executed and authenticated in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule prescribe, authorizing him to appear and act on his behalf.

58. Every Village-Registrar shall keep a register of instruments executed before him in such form as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Inspector-General of Registration.

As soon as all the intending executants have executed any instrument before a Village-Registrar, he shall make a copy of it or cause a copy of it to be made in his register, and shall deliver the original instrument to the party entitled to the custody of the same, and a certified copy thereof to the other party, or to each of the other parties if there be more than one.

Previous to delivery, the original instrument and each such copy shall be endorsed under the Village-Registrar's signature with the date of registration, the name and residence of the Village-Registrar and the volume and page of the register in which the instrument has been registered.

59. In every instrument written by, or under the superintendence of, the Village-Registrar, the amount and nature of the consideration, if any, shall be fully stated.

The Village-Registrar shall also endorse upon the instrument a note under his hand, recording whether or not the transfer of the consideration stated therein, or of any part thereof, took place in his presence.

If the instrument modifies, or wholly or partly supersedes, a previous instrument, such previous instrument shall be produced before the Village-Registrar and shall be fully described in the instrument to be executed, and shall be marked by the Village-Registrar under his hand for identification.

60. Every instrument executed and registered in accordance with the foregoing provisions shall be deemed to have been duly registered under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877; and no instrument which ought to have been executed before a Village-Registrar but has been otherwise executed shall be registered by any officer acting under the said Act, or in any public office, or shall be authenticated by any public officer.

61. The Inspector-General of Registration shall exercise, by himself and his subordinates, a general superintendence over all Village-Registrars, and may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with

this Act for regulating their proceedings and for providing for the custody of their records.

62. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to require any instrument to which the Government, or any officer of Government in his official capacity, is a party to be executed before a Village-Registrar.

63. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules regulating the appointment, suspension, dismissal and remuneration of Village-Registrars, and prescribing the fees to be levied by them.

CHAPTER IX.

OF RECEIPTS AND STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNT.

64. The person to whom any agriculturist makes any payment of money in liquidation of a debt shall, at the time of such payment, tender to such agriculturist, whether he demand the same or not, a written receipt for the amount of such payment.

If such payment is made under any instrument executed before a Village-Registrar, the receipt shall, if the agriculturist so require, be endorsed on the copy of the instrument furnished to him under section fifty-eight.

65. Any agriculturist by whom any money is due under any instrument shall, on such date in each year as the Local Government, having regard to local custom, may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix, be entitled to receive, on demand, from the person claiming under such instrument, a statement up to that date of his account under such instrument.

66. Any agriculturist in whose name an account is kept by any trader or money-lender shall be entitled to receive from such trader or money-lender, on demand, a pass-book, and to require, from time to time, that his account up to date be written therein and authenticated by the signature or mark of the said trader or money-lender.

An entry so made in any such pass-book of any payment made to the trader or money-lender shall be deemed to be equivalent, for the purposes of section sixty-four, to the grant of a receipt for the amount so entered.

No person whose account has been written in a pass-book as required by this section shall be entitled also to demand an account under section sixty-five.

67. Any person who, in contravention of section sixty-four, sixty-five or sixty-six, refuses or neglects to tender a receipt or a statement of account or a pass-book, or to write, or cause to be written, any account or any part of an account in a pass-book, or to attest the same when so written, shall be punish-

ed for each such offence with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

CHAPTER X.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.

68. No pleader, vakil or mukhtár, and no advocate or attorney of a High Court, shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party to any case before a Conciliator or a Village-Munsif:

Provided that any party to any such case may be permitted, on reasonable cause being shown to the satisfaction of the Conciliator or Village-Munsif, to employ any relative, servant or dependent who is not, and has not previously been, a pleader, vakil or mukhtár, or an advocate or attorney of a High Court, to appear either conjointly with, or in lieu of, such party.

When a relative, servant or dependent appears in lieu of a party, he shall be furnished by him with a power-of-attorney defining the extent to which he is empowered to act.

69. When in any suit or proceeding before a Subordinate Judge under this Act to which an agriculturist is a party, any pleader, vakil or mukhtár, or any advocate or attorney of a High Court, appears on behalf of any party opposed to such agriculturist, the Subordinate Judge, if he is of opinion that such agriculturist has not the means of obtaining proper professional assistance, may, with the consent of such agriculturist, direct the Government pleader or any other fit person (who is willing so to do) to appear on his behalf.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

70. No mortgage, lien or charge of or upon any immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist shall be valid unless it is created by an instrument in writing under the hand of the person creating such mortgage, lien or charge.

Nothing in this section shall apply to any mortgage, lien or charge created by mere operation of law, or in favour of the Government or of any officer of the Government in his official capacity.

71. [Repealed by Act XXIII of 1881]

*72. In any suit under this Act for the recovery of money from a person, not being merely a surety for the principal debtor, who at the time when the cause of action arose was an agriculturist, the following periods of limitation shall be deemed to be substituted for those prescribed in the second column of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (that is to say):—

(a) when such suit is founded on a written instrument registered under this Act or any law in force at the date of the execution of such instrument,—twelve years;

Section 19 of Act XXII of 1882 is as follows:—

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sections of this Act, the period of limitation for any suit instituted within two years from the day on which this Act comes into force, and to which, if this

Limitation Act, 1877,

applied, would have been applicable, shall be the period of limitation for the purposes of the Delhi Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879.

(d) in any other case,—six years:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before this Act comes into force.

73. The decision of any Court of first instance that any person is or is not an agriculturist shall, for the purposes of this Act, be final.

73A. When the Collector has taken any immoveable property of a judgment-debtor or insolvent into his possession under section twenty-two or section twenty-nine, he may, by an order in writing, direct that any other such property not so taken shall be deemed to be reserved for the support of the judgment-debtor or insolvent and the members of his family dependent on him, and may rescind that order.

While any such order continues in force in respect of any immoveable property, agricultural

produce grown on that property shall not be attached or sold in execution of a decree passed whether before or after this Act comes into force and shall not vest in the Receiver appointed in any insolvency-proceedings.

74. Except in so far as it is inconsistent with this Act, the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply in suits and proceedings before Subordinate Judges under this Act.

75. The Local Government may, from time to time, make all such rules as it may deem necessary for carrying out the provisions herein contained.

76. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette and shall thereupon, in so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law.

D. FITZPATRICK,

Secretary to the Government of India